File #:

62-116395

Serial Scope:

1026 Bulky

H 3524

62- HQ-116395

Serial 1026 BULKY

62-HQ-116395-E1026

Ser 1026

FBI - CENTRAL RECORDS CENTER

HQ - HEADQUARTERS BOX 3564

Class / Case #	Sub	Vol.	Serial #	
0062 116395		1	1026	ONLY

2/13/85771

RRP004Z4I7

8/26/75
Part 1, item 7c
(1-12)

Ser 1026

(MATERIAL MUST NOT BE REMOVED FROM OR ADDED TO THIS FILE)

CLASSIFICATION NO.

FEDERAL BUREAU

of

INVESTIGATION

Bureau File Number

Volume Number:

Serial

See also Nos.

18-18949

Data pertaining to the possible prosecution of William C. Sullivan has been removed from this package.

This set given to King estate per agreement w/ S. Blackhurst 8/27/76

27

SSC request 8/~~26~~/75. Part I, Item 7(c).

Materials requested under #3 of this Item are exempted from delivery per Senator Church letter to the Attorney General 8/28/75, as these materials pertain to the DeLoach August 24 - 27, 1964, memoranda concerning the 1964 Democratic Convention and/or summaries or quotes from conversations monitored during electronic surveillance of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

For Retention

1-Mr.Belmont
1-Mr.Mohr
1-Mr.DeLoach
1-Mr.Evans
1-Mr.Rosen
1-Mr.Sullivan
1-Mr.Bland
1-Mr.Daumgardner

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO SPECIAL AGENTS IN CHARGE

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

DEMONSTRATION OF DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION, RIOTMAKING

CONSPIRACY (INTERNAL SECURITY).

REGISTRATION FOR BLACK ACTIVISTS WHICH INCLUDES SNCC, NEW

LEFT, RADICAL CLERGY, LOCAL AGITATORS, LOOSELYNG AND VAR

GUERILLA RAPPLE MAY ATTEMPT TO DISRUPT THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL

CONVENTION, ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY, AUGUST TWENTYFOUR

THROUGH SEVENTEENTH, ONE NINE SIX FOUR, THROUGH PICKETING,

DEMONSTRATIONS OR OTHER ACTIVITY. THE BUREAU MUST BE ADVISED

OF ALL SNCC SUBVERSIVE, CRIMINAL, HOODLUM AND RACIAL ELEMENTS

WHO PLAN TO BE IN ATLANTIC CITY DURING THIS PERIOD. IF YOU

LIMITED NUMBER OF QUALITY

RESPONSE YOU MAY BE ABLE TO SEED/FILTER MATE WITH THE SUBVERSIVE,

RACIAL, HOODLUM AND CRIMINAL ELEMENTS WHO ARE GOING TO ATLANTIC

CITY FROM YOUR TERRITORY. IF YOU HAVE SUCH INFORMANTS, ADVISE

THE BUREAU AND REQUEST AUTHORITY FOR THEM TO ACCOMPANY THE

INDIVIDUALS OR GROUPS AND SPECIFY COST OF TRIP AND EXPENSES.

YOU SHOULD MAKE CERTAIN YOU HAVE SUCH CONTROL OVER YOUR INFORMANTS

SO THEY WILL ADVISE YOUR OFFICE OF ANY PERTINENT INFORMATION.

COPIES DESTROYED
R20 9 DEC 23 1970

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

REC 12

VIA TELETYPE

AUG 21 1964

AUG 24 1964

118

NY

FJB:jdd
(12)

This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized personnel without the express approval of the FBI.

[illegible] CONTINUED

[illegible] PROPOSALS TO LIMIT ACTIVITIES OF GROUP [illegible] ARMED [illegible] CONVENTION. [illegible] WE HAD NO DISCUSSION [illegible] LIMITED [illegible] CONTAINING THEM TWICE. [illegible] MUST KEEP IN MIND [illegible] AS EXPLAINED IN SUPREME'S ANSWER, LIKE GROUP [illegible], [illegible] AND OTHERS ACCEPTED OR ACTIVITY DEPENDS [illegible] AND [illegible] DUE TO NOT INTERCEPTED IN [illegible] [illegible] ATTACK MADE IN BY [illegible] AND OTHERS [illegible]. [illegible] WERE MORE [illegible] [illegible] BY THEMSELVES ON A MAIN ROAD TO REACH THE EUROPEAN [illegible] ARMY [illegible] ALL, [illegible] DAYLIGHT TIME, NO FIGHT OF ANCIENT EXPEDITIONS, OLD KING OF FOUR, AND EACH DAY STRUGGLED UNTIL THE CLOSE OF THE CONVENTION.

New Orleans, Telephone to Jackson.

NR. 210
ENC.
CK.
APPROVED BY
TYPED BY

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bowman
1 - Mr. Bowman
1 - Mr. Gardner
1 - Mr. Bland

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] INTERNAL SECURITY - [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] HAVE AN ELIT OF [illegible] AND AS

[illegible] OF [illegible] AND [illegible]

[illegible] AND [illegible], [illegible] AND [illegible] [illegible],

[illegible] TO [illegible] AT [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] THAT WERE [illegible] AS [illegible] [illegible] TO [illegible]

[illegible] OF THE [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] OF

[illegible]. [illegible] OF [illegible] [illegible] OR [illegible]

[illegible] IN [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] OR [illegible],

[illegible]. [illegible] OF [illegible] TO [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] IN [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] WILL [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] FOR [illegible].

[illegible]

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION.

The Deputy Attorney General

August 21, 1964

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Name Check

MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY DELEGATION

Reference is made to the letter from Mr. John Doar, Civil Rights Division, dated August 18, 1964, wherein it was requested that the files of this Bureau be checked for any background information available concerning the persons who are affiliated with the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation.

Inasmuch as no identifying information was furnished concerning the persons, which names in some instances contain first initials only, the search was necessarily limited to references from the State of Mississippi. Further the information being furnished may or may not pertain to the individuals in question as this Bureau has not conducted any investigation concerning the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party nor has it taken any steps to identify Party members.

The following names have been searched with no information located which would appear to be pertinent.

Delegates

Mrs. Elizabeth Blackwell
Mrs. Marie Blalock
Mr. Charles Bryant
Mr. James Carr
Mr. Cecil Collier
Mr. Willie Irvin
Mr. N. L. Kirkland
Mr. Eddie Lock
Mrs. Annie Mathews
Mrs. Yvonne Macdowan
Mr. Leslie McClemore
Mr. Stephen Milsape
Mrs. Hattie Palmer
Mr. Robert Lowndines
Mr. Slate Stallworth
Mr. Joseph Stone
Mr. Abraham [illegible]
Mr. Robert [illegible]

Alternates

Reverend J. E. McRae
Mr. Joe Newton
Mrs. [illegible]
Mrs. [illegible]
Mr. Henry Reaves
Mrs. [illegible]
Mrs. [illegible]

MAILED 5
AUG 21 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter

DRR:ncb
(11)

NOTE: No check of Identification Division records attempted as no identifying information furnished.

This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized personnel without the express approval of the FBI.

The Deputy Attorney General

In addition, there are attached an original and one copy of memoranda concerning each of the following named persons.

National Committeeman: Reverend Edwin King
Chairman of the Delegation: Mr. Aaron Henry

Delegates

Dr. A. D. Beittel	Mrs. Winston Hudson	Mr. Willie Scott
Mr. J. C. Fairley	Reverend R. G. Porter	Mr. Clifton R. Whitley

Alternates

Reverend W. G. Middleton

A check of FBI files concerning the remaining names is in process and you will be furnished the results thereof immediately upon completion.

Enclosures (18)

August 21, 1964

REVEREND EDWIN KING

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

The November 10, 1960, issue of the "Montgomery Advertiser," a daily newspaper which is published in Montgomery, Alabama, reported that a Reverend King was convicted for failing to leave a downtown hotel where he had sought to be served together with Elroy Embry, Negro, of Montgomery. Reverend King was identified as a white minister of Boston, Massachusetts.

The Washington "Evening Star" reported on July 21, 1964, that Reverend Edwin King, a white Methodist minister, had been selected by the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party as a national committeeman. The article stated Reverend King is chaplain at the predominantly Negro Tougaloo College which is located near Jackson, Mississippi.

DRR:ncb
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb)

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62-111555-4

ENCLOSURE

August 21, 1964

AARON HENRY

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

Aaron E. Henry is a pharmacist who resides in Clarksdale, Mississippi, where he owns a drugstore. He is the State President of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and is on the Mississippi State Board of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Mr. Henry was arrested by the Clarksdale, Mississippi, Police Department on March 3, 1962, charged with having picked up a white male hitchhiker and having attempted acts of perversion on him. He was convicted in Bolivar County Court, Cleveland, Mississippi, on May 22, 1962, and sentenced to 60 days in jail and fined $250. On February 17, 1964, the Supreme Court of the United States granted certiorari in this case, and it is currently in a pending status with argument on it scheduled for the next term of the Court. (44-19175-8)

At the time of his arrest, Mr. Henry reportedly stated his arrest was a "diabolical plot cooked up" by Chief of Police Ben C. Collins, Clarksdale, and Coahoma County Attorney Thomas H. Pearson. Libel suits were filed against Henry and on July 20, 1962, a $25,000 judgment was awarded to Mr. Pearson. On July 23, 1962, a jury awarded Chief Collins $10,000. Both awards were appealed. A Petition for a Writ of Certiorari was filed with the United States Supreme Court in both libel cases on May 15, 1964. (44-19175-29)

On September 16, 1962, Mr. Henry advised the FBI that two front glass windows of his Fourth Street Drugstore, Clarksdale, had been broken. He advised that eight wrist watches had been taken from one window; however, he stated it was his opinion the windows had been broken because of his connection with the NAACP and his Negro voter registration activities. On March 5, 1963, the windows of his drugstore were broken; however, an inventory failed to indicate that merchandise was missing. Mr. Henry again expressed his opinion the damage resulted from his activities in civil rights matters. (44-21527-2)

Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:mcb

Aaron Henry

On April 23, 1963, two ignited Molotov cocktails were thrown into the home of Mr. Henry. Representative Charles C. Diggs, Jr., of Michigan, was a guest in the Henry home at the time. Sheriff L. A. Ross, Jr., Clarksdale, advised the FBI that Theodore Wilson Carr and Aubrey Cauthen admitted they threw the Molotov cocktails into the home of Mr. Henry. The sheriff stated that both Carr and Cauthen were drunk at the time of the incident and for a considerable time prior to it. On July 23, 1963, a jury in the Circuit Court of Coahoma County, Clarksdale, rendered a verdict of not guilty in the trial of Theodore Carr. The charges against Aubrey Cauthen were remanded to file on July 21, 1963, and he was not prosecuted. (157-866-22)

August 21, 1964

DR. A. D. BEITTEL

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

N.J

In 1943, the FBI received a complaint that Dr. A. D. Beittel, then of Guilford College, North Carolina, had made un-American statements and was attempting to influence young men not to enlist in the U. S. military service. Investigation failed to substantiate these allegations although Beittel was described as a radical sociologist. He is presently reported as residing in Tougaloo, Mississippi. There is no additional information contained in Bureau files concerning Beittel. (100-193303)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb)

DRR:ncb
(11)

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62-111555-4

ENCLOSURE

August 21, 1964

J. C. FAIRLEY

The files of this Bureau contain the following information which may pertain to the captioned individual.

J. C. Fairley, operator of a radio and television repair shop, 522 Mobile Street, Hattiesburg, Mississippi, was president of the Forrest County Chapter, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Hattiesburg, Mississippi, in 1963.

(157-6-33-044; 72-1405-101)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb)

DRR:ncb
(11)

GHS
DRR

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62-109055-4

ENCLOSURE

August 21, 1964

MRS. WINSTON HUDSON

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

The files of this Bureau reveal that Mrs. Winson Hudson resided at Box 243, Route 3, Carthage, Mississippi, in February, 1964.

WHJ:NCB
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb)

ENCLOSURE

August 21, 1964

REVEREND R. S. PORTER

The files of this Bureau contain the following information which may pertain to captioned individual.

During September, 1963, a Negro group in Meridian, Mississippi, sent a letter to all white establishments in the Meridian area appealing that the merchants on a voluntary basis extend courtesies and services to citizens without distinction of race or color and make jobs available to Negro applicants on the basis of qualifications. The letter was sent out under the title "Meridian and Lauderdale County Human Rights Association, Meridian, Mississippi." Reverend R. S. Porter was president of the organization.

(157-6-33-1495)

WHJ:bss
(11)

*NOTE : Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb)

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ENCLOSURE

August 21, 1964

WILLIE SCOTT

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

Chief of Police Ben C. Collins, Clarksdale, ~~Mississippi,~~ advised on April 28, 1963 that one Willie Lee Scott, age 22 years, a resident at 420 Lincoln, Clarksdale, had been arrested that date with others in front of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People headquarters at Clarksdale. Chief Collins advised Scott and the others had been carrying signs reading "Our Father in Heaven"; "I am 96 and never knew freedom"; and "Father on Earth."

All were reported released after posting bond.
(157-6-28-379)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb)

DRR:ncb
(11)

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ENCLOSURE

August 21, 1964

CLIFTON R. WHITLEY

The files of this Bureau contain the following information which may pertain to captioned individual. Reverend Clifton R. Whitley was residing in the Holly Springs, Mississippi, area during August, 1964.

(173-303-9)

WHJ:bss
(11)

NOTE: Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb)

173-[illegible]-4

ENCLOSURE

August 21, 1964

REVEREND W. O. MIDDLETON

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

One Reverend Middleton, age approximately 60 years, was reported in June, 1964, to be a preacher in Batesville, Mississippi. (157-1676-429)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb)

DRR:ncb
(11)

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ENCLOSURE

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

Department of Justice
Washington

August 19, 1964

Mr. James R. Malley
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Malley:

Enclosed is the list of names of persons who are delegates of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation. I would like for you to give me any background information which you have on any of these persons. If possible, I would like this information by 10:00 in the morning

Thank you.

John Doar
First Assistant
Civil Rights Division

REC-13

8/19/64 - Mr. Doar advised me, prior to sending this communication, that this check was based on a request made by Deputy AG Katzenbach.
J.R.Malley

62-109555-4

ENCLOSURE

SI-104

(2) LTR DAG 8/21/64 DAG memo

21 AUG 25 1964

NAME CHECK

This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized personnel without the express approval of the FBI.

Mississippi

MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY DELEGATION:

National Committeeman: ~~Mrs. Victoria Gray~~
National Committeeman: ~~Mrs. Linda King~~ — MEMO
Chairman of the Delegation: ~~Mr. Aaron Henry~~ — MEMO
A Vice-chairman of the Delegation: Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer MEMO
A Secretary: Mrs. Annie Devine MEMO

Delegates:

R Mrs. Helen Anderson MEMO
A Dr. A. L. Beittel — MEMO
A Mrs. Elizabeth Blackwell — NR
A Mrs. Marie Blalock — NR
A Mr. Sylvester Owens MEMO
A Mr. J. H. Brown MEMO
R Mr. Charles Bryant — NR
R Mr. James Carr — NR
A Miss Lois Chaffee
A Mr. Chris Collier — NR
A Mr. J.C. Cadrley — MEMO
R Mr. Dewey Cross
A Mr. Laurence Guyot
— Mrs. Lucien Hudson — MEMO
A Mr. Willie Irving — NR
R Mr. Johnny Jackson NR 157 O.C.
A Mr. H.L. Kirkland — NR
R Miss Mary Lane MEMO
A Rev. Merrill H. Lindsey — MEMO
A Mr. Eddie Mack — NR
A Mrs. Annie Matthews — NR
A Mrs. Ivonne Mac Gowan — NR
A Mr. Charles Mohamin
~~A Mr. Willie Mohamin~~ — NR
R Mr. Robert Miles —
A Mr. Otis Millsaps — NR
A Mrs. Hattie Palmer — NR
A Rev. R.S. Porter — MEMO
R Mr. Willie Scott — MEMO
A Mr. Henry Sias MEMO
A Mr. Robert Lee Shinson — NR
A Mr. Alex Stillworth — NR
A Mr. E.W. Stokes
R Mr. Joseph Stone — NR
R Mr. Eddie Thomas MEMO
R Mr. James Travis MEMO
A Mr. Hartman Turnbow MEMO
A Mr. Abraham Washington — NR
A Mr. Clifton R. Whitley — MEMO
R Mr. Robert A. Williams — NR
R Mr. J. Walter Wright MEMO

Alternates:

A Mr. C. R. Darden MEMO
R Mrs. Ruby Evans — NR
A Mr. Oscar Giles
R Mr. Charlie Graves NR
A Mrs. Pinkie Hall — NR
A Mr. George Raper — NR
A Mrs. Macy Hardaway —
A Mr. Andrew Hankins — NR
R Mr. William Jackson — NR
A Mrs. Alta Lloyd MEMO
A Rev. J.F. Kelso — NR
A Rev. E.G. Middleton — MEMO
R Mr. Joe Newton — NR
A Mrs. H.A. Phelps — NR
A Mrs. Beverly Polk — NR
A Mr. Henry Rivers — NR
A Mr. Gerald Roby NR
R Mrs. Anne Sanger — NR
R Mrs. Cora Smith MEMO
A Rev. E. L. T. Smith MEMO
A Mrs. Elmira Tyson — NR
A Mr. L.H. Waters — NR

31 NR
9 memos

MEMO NR
MEMO 111

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ENCLOSURE

Dep. Deputy Attorney General — August 21, 1974

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Kelley 1 - Name Check

RESPONSE TO SENATE RESOLUTION 219
FBI DISSEMINATION

In reply to your letter dated August 20, 1974, the names of the individuals mentioned in the resolution which accompanied your letter were searched in the indices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The file reviews concerning the following individuals, as far as have been completed and the results are being transmitted herewith.

As noted in the previous letter, due to the fact no identifying information was included concerning these names the search was necessarily limited to references from the FBI fingerprint file. In this manner we have not conducted any investigation concerning the Washington Peace Democratic Party, and we have taken any steps to identify these individuals, it is not known whether the information being furnished does, in fact, pertain to the individuals in question.

The following names have been searched with no information located which would appear to be pertinent.

Individuals

Mr. Johnny Jackson

Organizations

Mr. Charlie Graves
Mr. Harold Roby

b AUG

There are attached an original and one copy of memoranda concerning each of the following named persons.

National Committeewoman: Mrs. Victoria Grey
Vice-chairman of the Delegation: Mrs. Pamela Lou Hance
Secretary: Mrs. Linda Levine

NOTE: No check of Identification Division records [illegible] no identifying information furnished.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel

DMT:jcb (12)

This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized personnel without the express approval of the FBI.

The Deputy Attorney General

Delegates

Mrs. Helen Anderson
Mr. Sylvester Lemons
Mr. J. V. Tyson
Miss Lola Gladise
Mr. Delvy Green
Mr. Laurence Guyot
Miss Mary Lane
Reverend Harold W. Lindsay
Mr. Charles Mahaffin
Mr. Robert Miles
Mr. Henry Mun
Mr. D. H. Nelson
Mr. Eddie Norris
Mr. James Reeves
Mr. Earlman Tarrow
Mr. J. Walter Wilson

Alternates

Mr. C. R. Darden
Mr. Oscar Miles
Mrs. Stacy Hardaway
Mrs. Alta Lloyd
Mrs. Cora Smith
Reverend R. L. C. Smith

Enclosures (50)

August 21, 1964

MRS. VICTORIA GRAY

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

On January 20, 1964, a confidential source who has a good knowledge of Negro activities in the Hattiesburg, Mississippi, area advised that the president of the Forrest County Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People held a meeting at Hattiesburg on January 1[illegible], 1964, which was attended by several individuals including one Mrs. Victoria Gray identified as head of a Christian movement. The source stated the meeting dealt with the possibility of calling off a march on the Forrest County Courthouse sponsored by the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee on January 22, 1964.

The July 21, 1964 issue of the "Washington Evening Star" contained an item which stated that Victoria Gray had been unsuccessful in her candidacy for the U. S. Senate regarding the seat now held by Senator John Stennis of Mississippi.

The "Commercial Appeal", a Memphis, Tennessee daily newspaper in its edition dated July 16, 1964, contained a United Press International article from Jackson, Mississippi, which set forth the results of a three-judge Federal Court panel's decision upholding the constitutionality of a new state anti-picketing law passed by the Mississippi Legislature. One of the plaintiffs in the case was set forth as Mrs. Victoria Jackson/Gray of Hattiesburg, Mississippi, an unsuccessful Negro candidate for Congress in the June 2, 1964, Democratic Primary.

157-1509-30

JSP:job
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy AG Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 caption "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb.)

August 21, 1964

FANNIE LOU HAMER

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

In 1963, this Bureau conducted an investigation under the Civil Rights - Impersonation character in which Fanny Lou Hamer was one of the victims. Mrs. Hamer was charged with disturbing the peace on June 9, 1963, and following a hearing on June 11, 1963, was fined $100 for disturbing the peace and resisting arrest. All of the investigative reports concerning this matter were forwarded to the Civil Rights Division in the Department under the title "Earl Wayne Patridge, Sheriff, Montgomery County, Mississippi, Et Al.; Rosie Mary Freeman, Et Al. - Victims." (44-22262)

Information concerning Fannie Lou Hamer, a Negro female, was furnished to the Department by memorandum dated April 16, 1964, entitled "Discrimination at Cronada and Sardis, Mississippi, Reservoirs." This information indicated that Mrs. Hamer was expected to lead a demonstration at one of the state parks in Mississippi. (156-6-33-1653)

Our files also reveal that Mrs. Hamer was an unsuccessful candidate for Congresswoman in Mississippi as of June, 1964. (157-528-9)

JWB:cad
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb)

August 21, 1964

MRS. ANNIE DEVINE

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

The files of this Bureau reveal that in June, 1964, one Annie Bell Devine was involved as a victim in a Civil Rights - Election Laws Investigation. Mrs. Devine advised that she registered to vote in the State Democratic Primary, Canton, Mississippi, and was refused permission to vote on June 2, 1964.

Reports of Investigation of this case were submitted to the Civil Rights Division of the Department under the title "Unknown Subjects; Marian Robinson, also known as; Et Al. - Victims." 44-25551

JWB:job
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy AG Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb.)

GHS
DRR

August 21, 1964

HELEN ANDERSON

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

The attached memorandum dated at New Orleans, Louisiana, July 16, 1964, entitled "Threatening Phone Call Received By Helen Anderson, Hattiesburg, Mississippi" contains information regarding one Helen Virginia Anderson. Our files contain no other information identifiable with her.

157-6-33-1997

JWB:job
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb.)

GHS
DEIL

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Enclosure

August 21, 1964

SYLVESTER BOWENS

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

An article with a by-line of Alex Wilson, Jackson, Mississippi, appeared in the January 8, 1965, edition of the "Tri-State Defender," a Memphis, Tennessee, newspaper, entitled "Here's How Credit Freeze Operates In Mississippi." This article deals, among others, with one Sylvester Bowens of Glendora, Mississippi, and his efforts to obtain property and place his children in schools. The report in which this information is set forth in detail was submitted to the Department on March 7, 1965. The report was made at Memphis, Tennessee, February 16, 1965, entitled "Association of Citizens Councils (of Mississippi), Internal Security - X." The information concerning Bowens appears on Pages 46 and 47 of this report.

105-34237-5

JWB:job
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb.)

August 21, 1964

J. W. BROWN

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

This Bureau conducted an investigation in 1962 in Mississippi in which one J. W. Brown alleged to have lost a bus driving contract reportedly because of his efforts to register to vote in Forrest County, Mississippi. An investigation of this matter under the character "Civil Rights - Election Laws" was conducted. All reports of investigation have been furnished to the Civil Rights Division of the Department in the case entitled "John M. Carter, Jr., also known as; Et Al; Bennie Hines; Et Al. - Victims."

44-20265

JWB:job
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb.)

August 21, 1964

LOIS CHAFFEE

On October 1, 1963, Chief of Police Brooks Robinson, Hammond, Louisiana, Police Department, advised that through a well-established source in a Negro community, he had learned that one representative of the National Congress of Racial Equality presently in Hammond was Lois Chaffee. Chief Robinson stated that Lois Chaffee had been removed by the National Congress of Racial Equality organization due to Chaffee's tendency toward being "difficult to control," and due to her attempt to stir up trouble and create racial strife in the Hammond Community.

On June 13, 1963, according to the records of the Jackson, Mississippi, Police Department, Lois Carroll Chaffee, white, female, born July 16, 1939, had been arrested on a charge of disturbing the peace. She was subsequently found guilty on July 1, 1963, and appealed her case.

Information was received that during the trial Chaffee had testified that she had observed police officers at Jackson beating children during some racial demonstrations. Her testimony was contradicted by several Jackson, Mississippi, Police officers. Thereupon, the County Judge cited Chaffee for perjury. On October 15, 1963, she was released on $2,000 cash bond and subsequently on December 10, 1963, she was indicted by a grand jury on a charge of perjury.

On December 11, 1963, Chaffee entered a plea of not guilty to the indictment and was incarcerated when she could not produce a "written bond" since the court would not accept a cash bond.

Chaffee was subsequently released on a $2,000 cash bond on December 27, 1963. Information concerning Chaffee' arrest and court action have been furnished to the Civil Rights Division of the Department under caption of "Lois Carroll Chaffee." (157-6-33-1426; 157-1308)

JSP:bss
(11)
(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb)

Lois Chaffee

A May 21, 1964, United Press International release stated that Federal Judge Sidney Mize, Jackson, Mississippi, had refused to prevent a State Court from prosecuting a white civil rights worker on perjury charges. Mize, according to the release, stated Lois Chaffee, 24, of Kellogg, Idaho, "failed to make a showing which would entitle her to the temporary Restraining Order, which she sought."

(100-3-116A)

August 21, 1964

DEWEY GREEN

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

The Civil Rights Division of the Department of memorandum dated August 22, 1962, requested an investigation into the alleged mistreatment of one Dewey Green, photographer-reporter of the Mississippi Free Press. Green claimed that while taking photographs of Negro applicants for voter registration at the Amite County Courthouse in Liberty, Mississippi, he was accosted by a white man carrying a length of heavy wire and after turning over his camera at the request of this individual, he left town. The victim in this case is identified as Dewey Roosevelt Green, Jr., born December 16, 1940, Greenwood, Mississippi, permanent residence 619 Howard Street, Greenwood, Mississippi.

Results of this investigation were furnished to the Civil Rights Division of the Department in case captioned "Joseph Arrington Sharp, Tax Assessor, Amite County; Charles Dewey Aaron, Constable, Amite County; Dewey Roosevelt Greene, Jr. - Victim."

Dewey Roosevelt Green, Jr., appears to be identical with Dewey Roosevelt Green, Jr., who in 1963 sought admission to the University of Mississippi. He was not accepted and legal proceedings were instituted to require his admission to the University.

On March 26, 1963, an investigation was instituted relative to the alleged shooting into the residence of Dewey Roosevelt Green, Sr., 619 Howard Street, Greenwood, Mississippi.

Results of this investigation have been furnished to the Civil Rights Division of the Department under case captioned "UNSUB; Shooting into Dewey Roosevelt Green, Sr., Residence, Greenwood, Mississippi, 3/26/63."

JSP:bss/vew
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb)

August 21, 1964

LAURENCE GUYOT

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

This Bureau's files reveal an investigation in which Laurence Guyot was one of the victims in a Civil Rights - Election Laws investigation conducted in 1964. Guyot was one of a number of individuals arrested in a picket line. Copies of this investigation were furnished to the Civil Rights Division of the Department under the caption "Unknown Subject; Laurence Guyot, Et Al. Victims." (3-4867)

Guyot was also one of the victims in a Civil Rights - Obstruction of Justice investigation conducted by this Bureau in 1963 in the case originally entitled "Earl Wayne Patridge, Sheriff, Montgomery County, Mississippi, Et Al. Rosie Mary Freeman, Et Al. Victims." All investigative reports in this case were furnished the Department. Guyot was one of the victims who was allegedly beaten in June, 1963, when he inquired regarding the Negroes who were arrested at a bus station. (44-22262)

Our files show that Guyot as of January 24, 1964, was Field Secretary, Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee in Hattiesburg, Mississippi. (157-1509-30)

JWB:cad
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb)

CHS
DIVC

August 21, 1964

MARY LANE

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

In July, 1963, this Bureau received information indicating that Mary Lane was tried before a Justice of the Peace in Leflore County, Mississippi, and sentenced to six months in jail and a $500 fine. The charge on which she was arrested was interference with the work of a circuit court clerk who was giving registration tests. The Civil Rights Division of the Department was furnished this information by memorandum dated July 1, 1963, entitled "Unknown Subjects; Jesse Glover; Et Al. - Victims. Racial Matters." 157-6-28-432

Our files further reveal that one Mary Lane, Greenwood, Mississippi, was a representative of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee as of June, 1964, and was one of a number of individuals who participated in the "Mississippi Project" involving voter registration activities in that area. 157-167-44

JWB:job
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb.)

This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized personnel without the express approval of the FBI.

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August 21, 1964

MERRILL W. LINDSAY

A review of the files of this Bureau reveals the following information which may pertain to captioned individual.

On May 17, 1962, Aaron E. Henry, Clarksdale, Mississippi, president of the Mississippi National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was campaign manager for one Merrill Winston Lindsey, candidate for Congress, Second Congressional District, State of Mississippi, advised this Bureau that he had heard a rumor that "some persons might be waiting for Lindsey and Henry after the speech," which was to be conducted over a television station in Greenwood, Mississippi, on May 18, 1962. No incident occurred following the speech. This information was furnished to the Civil Rights Division of the Department on May 23, 1962, as incorporated in report of SA Thomas S. Hopkins, dated May 21, 1962, at Memphis captioned "Unknown Subjects; Merrill Winston Lindsey; Aaron E. Henry - Victims." (44-1[illegible])

On April 2, 1963, a tear gas bomb was allegedly thrown through the Centennial Baptist Church, Clarksdale, Mississippi. One of the persons in attendance at the meeting was Reverend Merrill W. Lindsey, who resided at 426 8th Street, West Point, Mississippi. At the time of interview, he advised he was the District Superintendent of the Aberdeen District of the Upper Mississippi Conference of the Methodist Church.

This matter was investigated by this Bureau and results were furnished to the Civil Rights Division of the Department under caption of "Unknown Subjects; Merrill Winston Lindsey; Aaron E. Henry - Victims." Interview of Reverend Lindsey is specifically set forth on page 16 of report of SA Joseph A. Canale, dated April 19, 1963, at Memphis.

(44-21643)

JSP:bss
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb)

August 21, 1964

CHARLES MC LAURIN

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

Charles Ray McLaurin has been the subject of several investigations conducted by this Bureau as a victim in Civil Rights investigations in the Mississippi area.

You are referred to the following investigative reports which have been furnished to the Civil Rights Division of the Department: investigation in 1961 entitled "Unknown Subjects; Members of Jackson, Mississippi, Police Department, Lavern Brown, Et Al. - Victims"; investigation during 1962 "Unknown Subjects; Officers Jackson, Mississippi Police Department; Larry Peter Stoner, Et Al. - Victims"; investigation in 1962 in the case entitled "Ernest H. Sharp, Jr.; Et Al. - Albert Garner, Et Al. - Victims"; investigation in 1963 in the case entitled "Mayor Charles M. Dorrough, Et Al., Curtis Elmer Hayes, Et. Al. - Victims"; investigation in 1964 entitled "Kay Elder, Et. Al.; Samuel Theodore Block, Et Al. - Victims." (44-18475, 44-19747, 44-20400, 44-22917, 44-25610)

McLaurin is a male Negro born December 25, 1940, Hinds County, Mississippi. As of May, 1960, he resided in Jackson, Mississippi. He had been employed prior to May, 1960, as a bus boy in a cafe. His mother is Connie McLaurin. She resides at 2022 Meadow Street, Jackson, Mississippi. The address of his father, John McLaurin, is unknown.

McLaurin has an arrest record in Jackson, Mississippi, consisting of a $25 fine for carrying a concealed weapon, December 30, 1958; a fine of $300 and 90 days in jail for two counts of assaulting and trespassing on June 19, 1960; a fine of $100 for passing out handbills on September 22, 1961; a fine of $180 on a charge of three counts of petty larceny on May 8, 1960.

McLaurin has been active for some years in civil rights matters in Mississippi.

JMB:cad/vew
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb)

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August 21, 1964

LOUCRY MILES

The following information may pertain to captioned individual.

In April, 1961, the Civil Rights Division of the Department requested interviews of certain Negroes living in Panola County, Mississippi, who had attempted to register or attempted to pay their poll tax. One of the individuals mentioned was Robert James Miles of Batesville, Mississippi. Miles, upon interview advised he was born June 13, 1914, at Cary, Mississippi, and has resided at Box 20, Route 2, Batesville, Mississippi, since 1939.

Results of this investigation have been furnished to the Civil Rights Division of the Department under case captioned "Racial Discrimination in Registration and Voting, Panola County, Mississippi."

Interview of R. Miles is contained in the report of SA Walter R. Lappell dated May 6, 1961, Memphis, Tennessee. (44-17526-2)

On May 20, 1964, Robert J. Miles, Old Highway Number 6, West Batesville, Mississippi, was interviewed regarding an alleged desecration of a church at Batesville, Mississippi, with possible intimidation of voter registration workers, Panola County, Mississippi.

Results of this investigation have been furnished to the Civil Rights Division of the Department under case captioned "Unknown Subjects; Robert J. Miles-Complainant, Desecration of Church, Batesville, Miss., Possible Intimidation of Voter Registration Workers, Panola Co., Miss." (44-17526-60)

On July 31, 1964, the residence of Robert Miles, Batesville, Mississippi, was allegedly fired upon by unknown subjects.

The results of this investigation have been furnished to the Civil Rights Division of the Department under case captioned "Unknown Subject: Alleged Firing of Shots at Home of Robert Miles Miles, Batesville, Mississippi, Victims: Robert James Miles, Robert James Miles, Sr., Mona Mayhendall Miles, Kathie Meatwick Allen Claire O'Connor -Victims." (44-2[illegible]) (Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach date 8-21-64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegat[illegible]

August 21, 1964

HENRY SIAS

The following information may pertain to captioned individual.

On July 22, 1964, according to Charles Earl Cobb, Jr., self-identified as a field secretary for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) three of his staff members in Mayersville, Mississippi, were residing on the farm of Henry Sias, Issaquena County, Mississippi.

(44-26070-3)

JSP:bss
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb)

GHC
DRR

August 21, 1964

E. W. STEPTOE

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

The Civil Rights Division of the Department advised this Bureau by letter dated February 20, 1964, that Mr. E. W. Steptoe, Gaya, Mississippi, had reported the burning of crosses near homes of Negro citizens in Amite County, Mississippi. Pursuant to the request of the Department, an investigation was conducted and all reports of investigation have been furnished the Department under the title "Unknown Subjects; Possible Voter Intimidation by Cross Burnings, Amite County, Mississippi, E. W. Steptoe, Complainant." (44-18191)

The files of this Bureau also reveal that an investigation was conducted involving Mr. E. W. Steptoe, President, NAACP, Amite County Branch, as a victim in a case involving Civil Rights - Election Laws. Reports of this investigation have been furnished the Department under the title "Sheriff Daniel Jones, Amite County, Mississippi, E. W. Steptoe, President, NAACP, Amite County Branch - Victim." (44-26132)

Our files also reveal that an investigation involving Aldoridge W. Steptoe was conducted in 1964 under the title "Ira Jenkins, Et Al., Aldoridge W. Steptoe, Et Al. - Victims." All reports of this investigation which involve civil rights violations have been furnished the Department. (44-8081)

JWB:cad
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DNR:ncb)

August 21, 1964

EDDIE THOMAS

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

In June, 1963, at the request of the Civil Rights Division of the Department, an investigation was conducted concerning arrests made at Jackson, Mississippi, on May 25, 1963, regarding incidents occurring at a Woolworth Store. One of the individuals arrested was Eddie Jean Thomas, born August 20, 1940, in Collins, Mississippi, who was then a resident of Jackson, Mississippi.

Results of this investigation were forwarded to the Civil Rights Division of the Department under the caption "Unknown Subject; Jeannette Hill, Margaret Turner, Eddie Jean Thomas, Doris R. Bracey, Marie O'Neal, Pearlina Lewis, Memphis Norman, Et Al - Victims." (44-12283)

Also, in June, 1963, at the request of the Department, a preliminary investigation was conducted by this Bureau as to the legality of arrests of fourteen individuals on May 30, 1963, by the Jackson, Mississippi, Police Department, at the United States Post Office Building, Jackson, Mississippi. One of the individuals arrested was Eddie Jean Thomas, female, born August 20, 1940, then residing Jackson, Mississippi.

Results of this investigation were furnished to the Civil Rights Division under the caption "Unknown Subjects; Reverend Ralph Edwin King, Jr.; Mattie B. Dennis; Eddie Jean Thomas; Annie Mae Doody; Lee Andrew Clark; Stephen Rutledge; Joan Harris Trumpauer; Charles Andrew Jones; John Kendall Salter, Jr.; William P. Hutchinson, Jr.; Doris Annette Erskine; George Raymond, Jr.; Eddie Sylvester O'Neil; Mercedes Anita Wright - Victims." (44-22358)

JSP:bss
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRK:ncb)

August 21, 1964

JAMES TRAVIS

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

At the request of the Department this Bureau conducted an investigation of the shooting of one James Travis on February 23, 1963, while traveling in an automobile with two other associates outside Greenwood, Mississippi. Travis was wounded in the neck and shoulder. His companions were not injured. Travis and his associates had been active in voter registration matters in Mississippi.

Copies of all investigative reports in connection with this case have been furnished the Civil Rights Division of the Department in the case entitled "William Hester Greenlee; Et Al; Robert Parris Moses; Et Al. - Victims, Civil Rights; Juvenile Delinquency Act." 44-21515

JWB:job
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy AG Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb.)

August 21, 1964

HARTMAN TURNBOW

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

In April, 1963, at the request of the Civil Rights Division of the Department this Bureau observed voter registratio activity in the vicinity of the Holmes County Courthouse, Lexington, Mississippi. Information was developed that on April 9, 1963, one Hartman Turnbow had entered the Registrar's office and had completed his forms. No information was developed that Turnbow was intimidated by officials at that time.

In May, 1963, at the request of the Civil Rights Division, we conducted an investigation of an alleged fire bombing of Hartman Turnbow's residence. Local authorities subsequent thereto arrested Hartman Turnbow on a charge of arson; however, a local grand jury failed to indict him on this charge.

Information concerning Hartman Turnbow has been furnished to the Civil Rights Division of the Department in case entitled "UNSUB (2); Hartman Turnbow; C. Bell Turnbow; Mary Turnbow; - Victims." (44-22019)

"The Clarion Ledger," Jackson, Mississippi, in its issue of February 27, 1964, in an article captioned "Holmes Sheriff Agrees to Accept Poll Taxes," sets forth information that Hartman Turnbow, a Holmes County Negro had been charged with unlawful cohabitation - living with a woman not his wife, and was convicted. The article contained no further details regarding this arrest.

JSP:bss
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb)

August 21, 1964

J. WALTER WRIGHT

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

This Bureau's files reveal information that as of January 3, 1962, five Negroes, including J. W. Wright, were arrested in Clarksdale, Mississippi, charged with conspiracy to restrain trade in connection with a boycott of business firms in Clarksdale. All individuals, including Wright, were found guilty, fined $500 and sentenced to six months in jail. Memoranda dated January 4, March 1 and February 23, 1962, have been furnished to the Civil Rights Division of the Department under the title "Arrest of NAACP Members, Clarksdale, Mississippi, Racial Matters."

157-6-28-200, 224, 225

JWB:job
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy AG Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb.)

August 21, 1964

C. R. DARDEN

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

Our files contain considerable information relating to one Charles R. Darden who, as of 1963, was the president of the Meridian branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Meridian, Mississippi. In some instances he was the complainant in cases involving unauthorized publication or use of communications and the victim in cases involving the intimidation in registration and voting, Pike County, Mississippi. 139-1792

Information in detail has been furnished the Civil Rights Division of the Department by memorandum dated August 1, 1963, entitled "Unknown Subject; Charles R. Darden - Complainant, Unauthorized Publication or Use of Communications." Also, a report entitled "Unknown Subjects; Intimidation in Registration and Voting, Pike County, Mississippi" was furnished the Department. Information concerning Darden is contained on Pages 23 and 24 of this report. 44-18535-4

JWB:job
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb.)

GHS
Dr

August 21, 1964

OSCAR GILES

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

Oscar Giles, 801 Church Street, Indianola, Mississippi, during an interview in March, 1963, advised that he was born on January 6, 1914, in Tallahatchie County, Mississippi, married, had a sixth grade education and was employed as a grocery merchant and part-time funeral parlor employee. He added that he had never been arrested and had never served in the Armed Forces.

44-12914-28, P. 230, 231

WHJ:job
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy AG Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb.)

August 21, 1964

MRS. MACY HARDAWAY

The following information may pertain to the spouse of captioned individual.

During an interview on April 10, 1961, Maceo Hardaway advised this Bureau that he was born on November 21, 1900, in Clarke County, Mississippi, and had lived in that county at Box 98, Route 1, Enterprise, Mississippi, during the preceeding eighteen years. He added that he owns forty acres of farm land at that address and that he has resided at Enterprise, Mississippi, all his lifetime.

Maceo Hardaway in January, 1958, tried to register to vote at the County Courthouse, Clarke County, Quitman, Mississippi. Reports revealing the results of a Civil Rights - Election Laws investigation entitled, "A. L. Ramsey, Registrar of Clarke County, Mississippi; Maceo Hardaway; Et Al. - Victims" have been furnished the Civil Rights Division of the Department on a continuous basis from 1959 to 1963.

44-12887

WHJ:job
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Paty Delegation" DRR:ncb.)

August 21, 1964

MRS. ALTA LLOYD

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

We have not investigated Mrs. Alta Lloyd; however, our files do reveal that she is one of numerous Negroes residing in Panola County, Mississippi, who in 1961 attempted to register to vote or pay a poll tax. At that time she was residing in Sardis, Mississippi. (44-17526-1)

JWB:cad
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb)

August 21, 1964

CORA SMITH

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

On December 3, 1956, one Cora Smith, a white female born November 22, 1900, Marshall County, Mississippi, entered a plea of guilty to a two count indictment charging violation of Sections 876 and 875, United States Code (Extortion), in U. S. District Court, Oxford, Mississippi. Smith was placed on two years supervised probation. The case arose out of Cora Smith, Holly Springs, Mississippi, in October, 1955, sending a threatening letter to a Lora Smith, residing in the State of Georgia.

(9-28903)

JSP:bss
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb)

August 21, 1964

REVEREND R. L. T. SMITH

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

An article appeared in the "National Guardian" February 19, 1962, as a letter to the editor signed by Reverend R. L. T. Smith, 1072 Lynch Street, Jackson, Mississippi, indicating that Smith was running for Congress from the Fourth Congressional District of Mississippi. The article indicates that the one vote necessary for winning an election in Mississippi was the right to vote and Smith urged Congress to abolish all poll taxes and literacy tests in order to extend the franchise to vote to every American citizen over 21 years of age. 157-6-33 Sub A, National Guardian 2/19/62.

Our files further reveal information that the store of Reverend R. L. T. Smith, Jackson, Mississippi, was damaged by unknown subjects during the racial strife in Jackson, Mississippi. Memoranda were furnished the Civil Rights Division of the Department on April 24 and May 15, 1964, relating to this incident under the caption "Unknown Subjects; Damage to Store of Reverend R. L. T. Smith, Jackson, Mississippi, March 27, 1964."

157-6-33-1652, 1683

JWB:job
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy AG Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Delegation" DRR:ncb.)

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 7-22-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY
REQUEST FROM WHITE HOUSE

Walter Jenkins of the White House staff requested a check of Bureau files concerning the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party.

There are attached letterhead memoranda pertaining to the organization and those individuals known to be associated with it.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letterhead memoranda be made available to the White House.

5

Enclosures (11)

1 - Mr. Belmont - Enclosures
1 - Mr. Mohr - Enclosures
1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosures
1 - Mr. Evans - Enclosures
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosures
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosures

ST-103
REC-93
MCT-16

109555-1

10 JUL 23 1964

HHA:DWB:WAM:GTQ/cmk/car

(10)

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ENCLOSURE
XEROX
JUL 27 1964

July 22, 1964

MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY

The FBI has never conducted an investigation of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP), and its files contain no record concerning it.

The July 21, 1964, edition of "The Washington Post" contained an article which stated the MFDP was formed in April, 1964. It claims it represents a potential 400,000 Negro voters in the State of Mississippi, and its objectives include a campaign to force the Democratic National Convention to seat its delegation in Atlantic City, New Jersey, in place of the official all-white delegation. This move, if successful, is supposed to enable the MFDP to become the Democratic Party of Mississippi. In addition, a "Freedom Registration" drive is being launched in Mississippi to sign up Negroes who want to vote but have failed to register because of "discrimination, fear and a controversial literacy test." According to the article, civil rights leader Martin Luther King will begin a five-day tour of the state today on behalf of MFDP, speaking at mass rallies to promote this registration drive.

The article identified Aaron Henry as the MFDP Chairman and listed Victoria J. Gray and the Reverend Edwin King as leaders in the organization.

MFDP has established a branch office in Washington, D.C. It is located on the second floor at 1353 U Street, Northwest. On July 21, 1964, the FBI learned from Miss Ella Baker that she and the following individuals are attached to the Washington MFDP staff: Barbara Jones, Leslie MacLemore, Walter Tillow, Reginald Robinson, Frank Smith and Bernard Conn. She stated all of these individuals are also affiliated with the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). She and she has been active in civil rights activities for more than 30 years and is currently a SNCC advisor. Miss Baker also advised the organization's

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Washington staff is Negro with the exception of Messrs. Tillow and Conn, although she said white participation in MFDP is welcomed. Miss Baker further advised the FBI that Miss Jones, who is secretary to the Washington MFDP Branch, is from New York City and formerly attended Queens College in that city. Mr. MacLemore is from the State of Mississippi and has attended Rust College which is located at Holly Springs, Mississippi.

Miss Baker verified the objectives of MFDP as set out in "The Washington Post" article, and said it was the intention of the organization to back Negro candidates for one of Mississippi's U.S. Senate seats and three of its U. S. House positions. According to her, the primary function of the Washington office was that of handling the technical aspects of her group's plan to participate in the Democratic National Convention at Atlantic City in August.

(Request per Walter Jenkins, White House Staff)

July 22, 1964

ELLA BAKER

On the basis of information available, it is not possible to identify Ella Baker in FBI files.

Per request of Walter Jenkins, White House Staff

HHA:car
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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

July 22, 1964

BARBARA JONES

On the basis of information available, it is not possible to identify Barbara Jones, of New York City, in FBI files.

It is noted, however, that one Barbara M. Jones, 21 Key Gardens Road, Queens, New York, was the registered owner of a 1953 Ford automobile which was observed in the parking area at Triboro Station, Randall's Island, on September 16, 1953. This was during a rally being held on Randall's Island which was sponsored by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

This same automobile was seen at the same location on May 3, 1953, during another rally sponsored by the Rosenberg Committee.

Per request of Walter Jenkins, White House Staff

HHA:car
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July 22, 1964

BERNARD Z. CONN

The FBI has never conducted an investigation concerning Bernard Z. Conn; however, its files contain the following pertinent information regarding him. MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

He is a white male who was born on September 25, 1940. He resides at 302 Todd Place, Northeast, Washington, D.C., and he is enrolled as a student at Howard University.

The Baltimore City Police Department advised the FBI that 22 individuals were arrested on November 11, 1961, and charged with trespassing or disorderly conduct in connection with an attempt to integrate Baltimore restaurants. The demonstrations were marked by picketing and forced entrance into those establishments which refused to serve Negroes. Among those arrested was Bernard Z. Conn. (157-4-3-13)

As a result of demonstrations for equal accommodations held at Cambridge, Maryland, during May 11-12, 1964, 13 individuals were arrested. Among these was Bernard Z. Conn, 302 Todd Place, Northeast, Washington, D. C. (157-6-3-1279)

Per request of Walter Jenkins, White House Staff

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MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

July 22, 1964

MRS. VICTORIA J. GRAY

On the basis of information available, it is not possible to identify Mrs. Victoria J. Gray in FBI files.

It is noted, however, that the June 1, 1964, edition of the New Orleans States and Item identified her as a candidate for the United States Senate seat now held by Senator John Stennis of Mississippi.

Per request of Walter Jenkins, White House Staff

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

July 22, 1964

AARON E. HENRY

~~MEMBER~~ OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

Aaron E. Henry is a Negro male pharmacist who resides in Clarksdale, Mississippi, where he owns a drugstore. He is the State President of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAAC and is on the Mississippi State Board of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Mr. Henry was arrested by the Clarksdale, Mississippi, Police Department on March 3, 1962, charged with having picked up a white male hitchhiker and having attempted acts of perversion on him. He was convicted in Bolivar County Court, Cleveland, Mississippi, on May 22, 1962, and sentenced to 60 days in jail and fined $250. On February 17, 1964, the Supreme Court of the United States granted certiorari in this case, and it is currently in a pending status with argument on it scheduled for the next term of the Court. (44-19175-8)

At the time of his arrest, Mr. Henry reportedly stated his arrest was a "diabolical plot cooked up" by Chief of Police Ben C. Collins, Clarksdale, and Coahoma County Attorney Thomas E. Pearson. Libel suits were filed against Henry and, on July 20, 1962, a $25,000 judgment was awarded to Mr. Pearson. On July 23, 1962, a jury awarded Chief Collins $15,000. Both awards were appealed. A Petition for a Writ of Certiorari was filed with the United States Supreme Court in both libel cases on May 15, 1964. (44-19175-29)

On September 16, 1962, Mr. Henry advised the FBI that two front glass windows of his Fourth Street Drugstore, Clarksdale, had been broken. He was reluctant to admit that eight wrist watches had been taken from one window, stating it was his opinion the windows had been broken because of his connection with NAACP and his Negro voter registration activities. (44-20520-1) On March 5, 1963, the windows of his drugstore were again broken; however, an inventory failed to indicate that merchandise was missing. Mr. Henry again expressed his opinion the damage resulted from his activities in civil rights matters. (44-21527-2)

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MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Aaron E. Henry

On April 23, 1963, two ignited Molotov cocktails were thrown into the home of Mr. Henry. Representative Charles C. Diggs, Jr., of Michigan, was a guest in the Henry home at the time. Sheriff L. A. Ross, Jr., Clarksdale, advised the FBI that Theodore Allison Carr and Aubrey Cauthen admitted they threw the Molotov cocktails into the home of Mr. Henry. The Sheriff stated that both Carr and Cauthen were drunk at the time of the incident and for a considerable time prior to it. On July 20, 1963, a jury in the Circuit Court of Coahoma County, Clarksdale, rendered a verdict of not guilty in the trial of Theodore Carr. The charges against Aubrey Cauthen were remanded to file on July 21, 1963, and he was not prosecuted. (157-866-22)

(Request per Walter Jenkins, White House Staff.)

July 22, 1964

REVEREND RALPH EDWIN KING

The FBI has never conducted an investigation concerning Reverend Edwin King; however, its files contain the following pertinent information regarding him.

The November 10, 1960, issue of the "Montgomery Advertiser," a daily newspaper which is published in Montgomery, Alabama, reported that Reverend King was convicted for failing to leave a downtown hotel where he had sought to be served together with Elroy Embry, Negro, of Montgomery. Reverend King was identified as a white minister of Boston, Massachusetts.

The Washington "Evening Star" reported, on July 21, 1964, that Reverend Edwin King, a white Methodist minister, has been selected by the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party as a national committeeman. The article stated Reverend King is chaplain at the predominantly Negro Tougaloo College which is located near Jackson, Mississippi.

(Request per Walter Jenkins, White House Staff.)

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July 22, 1964

LESLIE MAC LEMORE

The FBI has never conducted any investigation concerning Leslie MacLemore, and its files contain no record regarding him.

Per request of Walter Jenkins, White House Staff

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July 22, 1964

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

REGINALD J. ROBINSON

The FBI has never conducted an investigation concerning Reginald J. Robinson; however, its files contain the following pertinent information regarding him.

On June 6, 1960, Reginald J. Robinson was one of six individuals, identified as members of the Civic Interest Group, who entered a Baltimore Maryland, restaurant and conducted a sit-in. According to an article contained in the May 24, 1960, edition of the Baltimore "Afro-American" the Civic Interest Group was a protest organization made up primarily of Morgan State College students which had been successful that year in getting downtown Baltimore department stores to serve all customers in their restaurants. (157-6-3-23)

The December 27 1961, edition of the "Washington Post" listed Robinson as one of those arrested for participating in a sit-in of the City Restaurant on December 24th at Crisfield, Maryland. (157-6-3-A)

A pamphlet distributed by the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee on December 4 1963, listed Reginald Robinson as Project Director for the Eastern Shore of Maryland. (100-439190-91)

Reginald Robinson was listed with Gloria Richardson as a member of the Cambridge, Maryland, Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee in July, 1963. These two were responsible for the plans to conduct sit-ins and to hold mass meetings and marches throughout the City of Cambridge. (157-6-3-625)

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(Request per Walter Jenkins, White House Staff.)

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

July 22, 1964

FRANK SMITH

On the basis of information available, it is not possible to identify Frank Smith; however, it is noted that FBI files list one Frank Smith as Acting Director of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee. He was active in the State of Mississippi as of January, 1964.

(Request per Walter Jenkins, White House Staff.)

This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the contents may not be disclosed to unauthorized personnel without the express approval of the FBI.

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE

July 22, 1964

WALTER MORRIS TILLOW

Walter Morris Tillow was born in New York City on January 12, 1940, the son of Hyman and Sylvia Morris Tillow. The father was born in Russia in 1910. He was naturalized in the Southern District of New York on November 16, 1942, Certificate Number 514 8543.

Walter Tillow is a white male, five feet, eleven inches tall, 150 pounds with black hair and brown eyes. He wears glasses. He has been employed as a teaching assistant in the Economics Department at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. His home address is 303 West 88th Street, New York City. (100-439928 and 44-21939-8)

On February 21, 1961, a reliable informant reported that Walter Tillow of Harpur College, Binghamton, New York, had confirmed by letter a scheduled speaking appearance at the college of Herbert Aptheker, a national Communist Party official, for March 9, 1961. Aptheker's appearance was sponsored by The Progressive Socialist Society. Among other speakers sponsored by the group was an unknown representative of the Polish Embassy in Washington. Tillow was a member of the executive committee of The Progressive Socialist Society, a student group at the college. (100-439928-7, 100-433234-9)

A reliable informant reported on December 26, 1962, it was stated during a meeting of the University Communist Party Club in Seattle, Washington, on December 16, 1962, that Walt Tillow had contacted Joyce Provost, asking her to participate in a student trip to Cuba which was leaving from Montreal, Canada. Provost later became the wife of a member of the Club, and she joined the Club early in 1963. Tillow was identified

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as being in New York and the University Communist Party Club decided to send him a telegram seeking further information on the trip since the club would like to encourage participation. (100-439928-2)

On May 16, 1963, a meeting concerning "Student Groups and the McCarran Act" was held in Myron Taylor Hall at Cornell University. An individual present reported that Walter Tillow, a Cornell graduate student, was introduced as a speaker substituting for a representative of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. In his speech, Tillow stated the McCarran Act was unconstitutional because it stated what social changes should take place and how they should take place. He warned the Act could be used by the Government against demonstrations by civil liberties groups in the South. The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee has been cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as a communist front. Also appearing on the program was Marvin Markman, vice chairman of Advance Youth Organization from New York City. Markman was the New York State Communist Party Youth Director and a member of the National Youth Commission of the Communist Party. (100-439928-7)

On August 7, 1963, Muga Abnr Ndenga, an exchange student from Kenya attending the University of Washington in Seattle, advised the Seattle Office of the FBI that he had attended a meeting on April 27, 1962, at which Herbert Aptheker was the speaker. He said Walter Tillow, a teaching assistant at the University, had invited him to the meeting, telling him it was a socialist meeting. He said at the meeting he saw Kae and Ted Norton, individuals previously introduced to him by Tillow. After the meeting, Tillow stated that "these are the people who are going to help Africa." Tillow said African students are confused and do not know what they want. Tillow wanted to know what Africa would do in the event of war between the United States and the Soviet Union. He told Ndenga that the race situation in this country stems from the fact that Negroes are regarded as second-class citizens. Ndenga stated he feels Tillow believes in the United States form of Government. Kae and Ted Norton were members of the University Communist Party Club in Seattle. (100-439928-2)

In May, 1962, an official of the University of Washington advised that Walter Tillow's name appeared on a list of active members in a copy of a "Student Organization Application for Recognition" filed by the Young Socialist Club at the University of Washington and dated November 3, 1961.

Walter Morris Tillow

The official and the Young Socialist Club was a race mixed student organization on the campus. The purpose of the club was quoted in April, 1963, as stating "our basic goal is to achieve a socialist government by education, by a position, not by violence..." (100-439928-2)

Walter Tillow has been active in the civil rights movement since June 1963, when he left Vanderbilt University and went to Somerville, Tennessee, to assist in the drive to register the Negro voters. On July 11, 1963, he telephoned FBI headquarters from Somerville, Tennessee, alleging that the demonstrations at the county were being managed by Klan citizens who were brandishing clubs, ropes and guns. He stated that if the violence had occurred, he felt the county was on the verge of a "bloodbath." Tillow was interviewed in person by FBI Agents on July 11, 1963, and denied he had become a volunteer field worker with the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee in Atlanta on June 15, 1963. He repeated his earlier allegations however, could offer no concrete evidence to support his claims and refused to inquiry in the area failed to disclose any acts of violence. (44-21939-6.8)

On July 25, 1963, Walter M. Tillow was identified as one of three representatives of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee in Somerville, Tennessee, who conducted a group of Negro teen-agers to Moscow, Tennessee, to attempt to integrate a restaurant there. (157-6-

On August 22, 1963, H.A. Newsome, manager of the Greyhound Bus Lines in Memphis, Tennessee, reported one Walter Tillow of Atlanta, Georgia, had inquired of his company concerning the possibility of chartering a bus for a group from Somerville, Tennessee, to go to Washington for a "March on Washington" on August 28, 1963. (157-970-609)

(Per request of Walter Jenkins, White House.)

ITEM #6

No other materials can be located reflecting Mr. Jenkins' request referred to in Item #5.

9:18 AM

September 10, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. BELMONT
MR. DE LOACH

Honorable Walter W. Jenkins, Special Assistant to the President, called. He stated the President wanted him to call me and the President may have mentioned this to me himself but he was not sure and that was that he, the President, thought the job the Bureau had done at Atlantic City was one of the finest he has ever seen. I told Mr. Jenkins that we were glad to be of some help. Mr. Jenkins stated there were a lot of bad elements up there and because of the work some of the Bureau people did, they knew exactly where they were and what they were doing and consequently, they were not able to be very effective. I reiterated that we were glad to be of help.

Very truly yours,

J. E. H.
John Edgar Hoover
Director

REC.

JEH:edm (7)

ST-103 62-48771-218

SEP 11 1964

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 10:00 AM
DATE 9/10/64
BY

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Jn. Gray

SEP 14 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. Jenkins

DATE: 1/23/75

J. J. McDermott

SUBJECT: REQUEST FROM RON KESSLER RE FBI INVOLVEMENT IN 1964 DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY

Assoc. Dir.
Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.
Asst. Dir.
Admin.
Comp. Syst.
Ext. Affairs
Files & Com.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Plan. & Eval.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

Late yesterday SA Elmer Todd, Washington Field Office, contacted me to advise that he had just received a telephonic inquiry from Ron Kessler who expressed an interest in interviewing Todd concerning Todd's activities in Atlantic City, New Jersey, during the 1964 Democratic Convention when Todd allegedly was operating some informants, including INFORMANT well-known black leader. Todd referred Kessler to the External Affairs Division.

Kessler subsequently contacted my front office and stated that he wished to seek permission to interview Elmer Todd concerning Todd's activities at Atlantic City, New Jersey, in 1964 in connection with the Democratic Convention. Kessler stated that he understood that the FBI dispatched a team of Agents under the direction of Mr. DeLoach to Atlantic City for the purpose of "political surveillance" for President Johnson. Kessler stated he was doing a story for a weekend edition and wished to have the information no later than Friday afternoon.

At approximately 5 p.m. yesterday evening, 1/22/75, former SA Donald G. Hanning, who was assigned to the former Crime Records Division and retired in December, 1972, called Quinn in my office to advise him that he had just received a telephone call from Ron Kessler, Washington Post, and Kessler made inquiry of him concerning coverage by the FBI of the Democratic National Convention, Atlantic City, New Jersey, in 1964. Kessler advised he had heard that Hanning had participated with former Assistant to the Director C. D. DeLoach, SA Harold P. Leinbaugh and others in this coverage. Hanning said he indicated to Kessler that he was retired from the FBI and that he had no comment whatever to make to Kessler concerning the FBI or regarding his association with the organization.

REC-53 62-116405

Encs.

1 - Mr. McDermott
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. Malmfeldt
1 - Mr. Heim

1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Bassett
1 - Mr. Mintz

(CONTINUED-OVER)

5 FEB 3 1975

JMM:asg
(5)

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57 FEB 14 1975

CORRESPONDENCE
PERS. REC. UNIT

Hanning indicated to Quinn that, in fact, he had participated in coverage of the aforementioned convention under the supervision of DeLoach who was then Assistant Director of the Crime Records Division along with Leinbaugh. It was his recollection that then President Lyndon B. Johnson had requested the FBI to assist the Secret Service in providing intelligence information concerning dissident groups and individuals who might represent a physical threat to the President and members of the White House staff.

Hanning said that the predication of the Bureau's assignment in Atlantic City was reportedly based on a request from President Johnson to Director Hoover and all those involved in the assignment were not to discuss this fact. He stated that DeLoach telephonically advised the Director each day of the results of their efforts in Atlantic City and it was his understanding that Mr. Hoover in turn passed this information on to the White House. He also stated that information was disseminated on the scene to a White House representative in Atlantic City. He stated he had not personally seen any written information concerning the above instructions or the results therefrom.

DC

At approximately 11 a.m., 1/23/75, Miss Frances Lurz, a retired Bureau employee who was C. D. DeLoach's secretary until her retirement in 1968, called to advise that she is currently a patient in the George Washington Hospital recovering from a bout with double pneumonia and that she had been telephonically contacted at 5 p.m. yesterday evening by Kessler who asked her pointed questions relating to the aforementioned matter, indicating to her that he had heard that information was telephonically furnished from Atlantic City to the Crime Records front office, in which she worked, and that the stenographic personnel in that office transcribed information furnished from Atlantic City on the phone "on plain bond paper." He specifically asked her if she had ever personally delivered material as a consequence of this dictation to the White House personally. Kessler indicated to Miss Lurz that his information was based on testimony furnished by former Assistant Director Robert E. Wick to the "Watergate Committee." Miss Lurz advised that she told Kessler that she had been retired for a

NM DC

(CONTINUED-OVER)

number of years, that the period that he was referring to was some 10 years ago and she was unable to recall any specific details concerning the matters that took place that long ago but that for his information she had never at any time ever delivered anything to the White House in connection with Bureau business or otherwise. She advised that Kessler was polite during the conversation; however, she concluded the call on the basis that she had no intention of discussing any matters relating to the FBI with him.

At approximately 12 noon today, Mr. Robert E. Wick, Vice President, Pan American Airlines, New York City, and a former Assistant Director of the FBI, advised that he was contacted by Kessler late yesterday and that Kessler made reference to the same matter and that he was convinced that Kessler was reading from an official document of some sort. He (Kessler) refused to identify the document or where or from whom he had obtained it; however, Wick recalled that in May, 1973, he was interviewed by one Donald Sanders, who was then Legal Counsel for the House Committee on Internal Security on the same subject and that he tried to be helpful to Sanders because of Sanders' official responsibilities but that even on that occasion, because of the length of time that had passed, he was unable to give Sanders much in the way of specific details since he (Wick) was not personally involved in the FBI coverage of the National Convention in Atlantic City in 1964, since it was his responsibility to run the front office in his role as Number One Man of the Division while Mr. DeLoach was away. Wick advised Kessler that he was displeased to receive such a call from Kessler, that he considered Kessler's inquiry unwarranted and unethical and that if Kessler bothered him again, he would consider discussing Kessler's activities with Ben Bradlee, Executive Editor of the "Post."

(CONTINUED-OVER)

It should be noted that in Jack Anderson's column of 11/12/71, he mentioned that at the 1964 Convention Mr. Hoover assigned an FBI team, including Mr. C. D. DeLoach, to Johnson. Anderson stated, "The FBI men acted as personal, political investigators for LBJ who wanted to keep track of every move at the Atlantic City Convention, particularly the activities of the late Robert Kennedy whom Johnson distrusted."

It should be noted Bureau files do reveal that by teletype dated 8/20/64 to all offices captioned "Disruption of Democratic National Convention Information Concerning (Internal Security)" it was stated that information had been received indicating subversive groups, racial groups, racial agitators, hoodlums and the criminal element may attempt to disrupt the Democratic National Convention at Atlantic City, New Jersey, 8/24-29/1964 through picketing, demonstrating or other activity. The field was asked to send informants to Atlantic City to cover such activities. The communication stated that the Bureau was not interested in purely political activity engaged in by delegates and others officially attending the Convention but was interested in subversive activity, hate group activity, hoodlum and criminal activity, or activity directed at disrupting the Convention. Extensive informant coverage was put into effect and at one point 39 informants or potential informants were scheduled to be in Atlantic City to afford coverage, including communist youth groups going to the Convention. We also had extensive technical coverage both in Atlantic City and other parts of the country on key figures having connections with groups planning demonstrations or other activity at the Convention. Apparatus was established to disseminate this information on a daily basis to the White House. Data from our sources was disseminated to Secret Service, Washington, D.C., and locally in Atlantic City, as well as the New Jersey State Police and the Atlantic City Police Department.

As a possible source of the leak of the above information, SA Angelo J. Lano, Washington Field Office, who maintains liaison with the Special Prosecutor's Office, advised today that he understood DeLoach did appear before the Watergate Grand Jury some 9 to 10 months ago but was not questioned concerning matters previous to 1968.

Kessler recontacted my office today at approximately 2:30 p.m. and stated that in addition to interviewing SA Todd he would also like to interview SAs Lloyd Nelson, Ben Hale and Bob Tagg whom he believes are assigned to the Newark Office and had something to do with the 1964 Convention in Atlantic City. He also mentioned one Tavel (Sax Tavel, former Bureau official now retired) and stated he did not know what his role was during the Convention and later stated that perhaps it wasn't that important.

DC

(CONTINUED-OVER)

SA Lloyd A. Nelson is presently SRA at Atlantic City. SA Robert L. Tagg, presently SRA in Lincoln, Nebraska (Omaha Division), was assigned to the Atlantic City RA in 1964. SA Ben D. Hale is presently assigned to the Memphis Office. He was an Atlantic City RA in 1964.

It should be noted that two female reporters for the "Post" subsequent to Kessler's last call today requested if they could learn the offices of assignment of five FBI Agents, names not identified. When asked as to the purpose of this request and informed that they were for Kessler both reporters were advised that the offices of assignment of Agents are not a matter of public record.

Bureau files reveal that in addition to the above coverage being afforded the Democratic Convention in 1964, similar coverage was also afforded both the Republican and Democratic Conventions in 1968 and 1972. Attached are copies of memoranda setting forth instructions to all offices for coverage with respect to those Conventions.

OBSERVATIONS

Based on the foregoing, Kessler obviously has access to someone who has intimate knowledge of the Bureau's investigative role during the 1964 Democratic Convention in Atlantic City. From comments made by former Bureau Agents who have been contacted by Kessler and advised us accordingly, it appears that the request for our investigation emanated from President Johnson to Director Hoover and all involved were requested to keep this information closely held. Mr. Hoover was advised daily of the results of our activities in Atlantic City by Mr. DeLoach who in turn advised the White House. Dissemination was also made in Atlantic City to White House liaison representatives on the scene. Data from our sources was disseminated to Secret Service, Washington, D. C., and locally in Atlantic City, as well as the New Jersey State Police and the Atlantic City Police Department. Therefore, it is being recommended that we advise Kessler that as a result of a request from the White House the FBI did coordinate the development of intelligence information concerning the plans of subversive criminal and hoodlum groups attempting to disrupt the Democratic National Convention at Atlantic City, New Jersey, in 1964. This information gathered by FBI informants and sources was subsequently furnished to the White House and its liaison representatives in Atlantic City

(CONTINUED-OVER)

New Jersey, on a continuing basis. Pertinent data was also furnished the U. S. Secret Service at Washington, D. C., and local representatives in Atlantic City, New Jersey, as well as to the New Jersey State Police and the Atlantic City Police Department.

Kessler should also be advised that in addition to the coverage afforded the 1964 Democratic Convention the FBI afforded similar coverage to both the Democratic and Republican Conventions in subsequent Presidential election years, 1968 and 1972.

It is felt the FBI should deny the request to interview the Agents he mentioned.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That Kessler be advised that as a result of a request from th White House the FBI did coordinate the development of intelligence information concerning the plans of subversive criminal and hoodlum groups attempting to disrupt the Democratic National Convention at Atlantic City, New Jersey, in 1964. This information gathered by FBI informants and sources was subsequently furnished to the White House and its liaison representatives in Atlantic City, New Jersey, on a continuing basis. Pertinent data was also furnished the U. S. Secret Service at Washington, D. C., and local representatives in Atlantic City, New Jersey, as well as the New Jersey State Police and the Atlantic City Police Department.

2. Kessler should also be advised that in addition to the coverag afforded the 1964 Democratic Convention the FBI afforded similar coverage to both the Democratic and Republican Conventions in subsequent Presidential election years, 1968 and 1972.

3. Kessler should be advised that the FBI denies his request to interview the Agents he mentioned.

SEE ADDENDUM PAGE 7

McDermott to Jenkins memorandum
Re: Request from Ron Kessler

ADDENDUM, EXTERNAL AFFAIRS JMM:asg 1/24/75

Kessler was furnished the above responses at 5:25 p.m.. 1/24 He was appreciative of the response and the only question he had was with respect to the statement concerning "information gathered by FBI informants and sources" wherein he asked if this related to wiretap coverage. He was advised that the FBI was not going beyond the contents of the statement furnished.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Assoc. Dir. ✓
Dep. AD Adm. ✓
Dep. AD Inv. ✓
Asst. Dir.:
Admin.
Comp. Syst.
Ext. Affairs
Files & Com.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection ✓
Intell.
Laboratory
Plan. & Eval.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Legal Coun. ✓
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

TO : MR. CALLAHAN

DATE: January 28, 1975

FROM : H. N. BASSETT

SUBJECT: SPECIAL SQUAD AT DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY, 8/22 - 28/64

The Washington Post on Sunday, 1/26/75, carried a front page story by staff writer Ronald Kessler (attached) reporting that during the 1964 Democratic National Convention, President Johnson received reports on key convention delegates from "wiretaps and bugs" installed by the FBI on civil rights leaders, and attributed this information to a Senate Watergate Committee memorandum. The article summarizes a 1973 interview with Leo T. Clark (EOD as a Special Agent 1/11/43, retired 2/1/65 as Senior Resident Agent, Atlantic City), and quotes Clark as saying the information was reported to President Johnson based on an installation in the hotel suite of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and a store front used by civil rights leaders. Clark allegedly told the Senate Watergate Committee that the electronic and physical surveillances at the convention were carried out by a special FBI team ordered by White House and was under the personal direction of Cartha D. DeLoach, then an Assistant Director. According to Clark, the stated purpose of the operation was to gather intelligence on potential violence or disruption and Clark is reported as stating DeLoach told him to avoid discussing the operation with the Secret Service.

The news article continues Clark stated most of the information obtained by the FBI was transmitted to President Johnson over a telephone line specially installed to bypass the White House switchboard. According to the news article, Clark said information furnished included the activities of then Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, identities of Senators and Congressmen visiting King's hotel suite as well as persons seeking support of civil rights leaders, plans of delegates or delegations and speculation on Vice Presidential nominees.

Kessler's article states the authenticity of the Clark memorandum which cites room numbers of hotel suites bugged and the source of funds for part of the operation were verified by persons who either received it or were present when Clark was interviewed. The article also states the FBI solicited intelligence through Agents posing as reporters. According to the article, the memorandum indicates Clark appeared in response to a subpoena but did not testify under oath.

Enclosures

1 - Messrs. Adams, McDermott, Wannall, Mintz, Gebhardt

CONTINUED - OVER

JAC:bhg (6)

Memorandum to Mr. Bassett
Re: Special Squad at Democratic National Convention
Atlantic City, New Jersey, 8/22 - 28/64

Kessler's article indicates he has had access to the 1973 Senate Watergate interview of DeLoach and spells out DeLoach's denial under oath having had a direct line to President Johnson or having spoken with the President during the convention. Kessler also states one surveillance was conducted as part of a continuing installation on a person believed to be under the influence of the Communist Party which had been approved by Kennedy.

Kessler's article came as no surprise inasmuch as last week DeLoach and several other retired and current Bureau employees reported they had been contacted by Kessler for comments concerning the Bureau's operations at the Democratic National Convention in 1964.

A review of the file of retired SA Clark contains no information that he was interviewed by the Senate Watergate Committee at any time or has been in touch with the Bureau in this regard.

APPARENT LEAK CONCERNING FBI PARTICIPATION AT 1964 CONVENTION

In connection with the 1973 hearings held by the Senate Watergate Committee, John Dean, on 6/27/73, testified and identified certain documents which he previously had furnished to the committee. Among those documents were items referred to during the testimony as the "Sullivan Memoranda" which were not admitted into evidence by Chairman Sam Ervin. Subsequent contact with the Deputy Chief Counsel of the committee determined the committee had no intention of releasing the Sullivan Memoranda or even publishing them with the committee reports. The counsel stated he would discuss with the chairman the possibility of making a copy of the Sullivan Memoranda available to the FBI. On 7/25/73 the counsel advised the Bureau that the chairman had agreed the FBI should have this information and in turning copies of the documents over to the FBI stated only he, Rufus Edmisten, and the other staff member who had interviewed Sullivan for the committee had reviewed the memoranda.

The material turned over to the Bureau included four separate items and two envelopes, one addressed to John Dean at the Old Executive Office Building marked "Personal" and an inner envelope bearing Dean's name with the words "Eyes Only" and "Secret." The first document, all of which is typed, is headed re "President Johnson, Politics of the FBI." This one-page document concerned an alleged request by President Johnson on 11/12/68 for the FBI to

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check all outgoing telephone calls made by the then Vice Presidential candidate, Mr. Spiro Agnew, on the date of 11/2/68 when Agnew was in Albuquerque, New Mexico. This document states President Johnson called at 4:00 p.m., 11/13/68 to ask about the progress the FBI was making in this matter. (This matter pertains to the Mrs. Claire Chennault matter.) A second item concerns an alleged request by Marvin Watson on 2/18/66 for the FBI to cover Senate Foreign Relations hearings and a third item on the page indicates President Johnson asked the FBI to determine if Republicans were involved in instigating a riot in New York.

The second document consists of one typewritten page labeled "Top Secret" and the heading "Preface" and is a general recitation of alleged FBI involvement in politics and alleges President Johnson far exceeded Roosevelt in using the FBI for political purposes.

The third document is headed "President Johnson and the FBI," is marked "Top Secret," and consists of three pages. It cites 10 alleged incidents of misuse of the FBI by President Johnson as follows: (1) Re: Mrs. Claire Chennault and Embassy of South Vietnam, (2) Re: Democratic National Convention Atlantic City, N. J. 1964, (3) Re: Don Reynolds (a personality in the Bobby Baker case), (4) Re: Democratic Convention 1968, (5) Re: Walter W. Jenkins, (6) Re: Walter Jenkins, (7) Re: Mrs. Claire Chennault, Embassy of South Vietnam, (8) Re: Senator Barry Goldwater, (9) Re: George Reedy, (10) Re: Walter Jenkins.

The fourth documents reads as follows: "John, Please see the enclosure the contents of which are self-explanatory. If I am to type my observations myself please be tolerant of my poor typing. Bill."

The fifth document bears a marking "Secret" re "Watergate." This is an offer on the part of Sullivan to testify before the Watergate Committee in behalf of the Administration and by doing so could put the current (Nixon) administration in a very favorable light.

When copies of this material were turned over to the FBI, Mr. Edmisten stated that Seymor Hersh, a newsman, had somehow obtained some or all of the information contained in the Sullivan Memoranda. According to Edmisten, Hersh had indicated he had no intention of using much of this material although some of it had been published regarding the checking of Agnew's telephone calls.

On 8/13/73 DeLoach called the Bureau stating he had been interviewed by three newsmen representing Scripts-Howard, the Chicago Tribune, and the

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Hearst Publications, who claimed they knew that Sullivan had given John Dean a memorandum alleging FBI political assistance to the Johnson Administration and the memorandum had been turned over to the Ervin Committee. While the reporters claimed they had not seen copies of the memorandum, DeLoach felt they knew the contents of the memorandum based on the questions they asked.

Subsequently, DeLoach advised the Bureau that he had received a subpoena to appear before the Senate Watergate Committee on 10/3/73 and this subpoena was discussed with the Department with the recommendation that an appropriate attorney be designated to appear with Mr. DeLoach to represent the interests of the United States.

By letter to the Director dated 12/7/73, DeLoach advised that he furnished three hours of testimony to Senator Howard Baker and minority counsel, former SA Donald Sanders and a stenotypist who was present. He advised the testimony was under oath and in executive session and the questioning was largely based on the memorandum furnished by Sullivan to John Dean. DeLoach reported that Senator Baker was most thorough, courteous and polite and on the advice and instructions of then Deputy Attorney General Ruckelshaus he attempted to answer every question with blunt honesty and Department Regulation 1622 was utilized only once pertaining to the usage of an electronic surveillance as authorized by former Attorney General Kennedy.

DeLoach was subsequently interviewed by the Watergate Special Prosecution Force in about January, 1974. However, according to SA Angelo Lano of Washington Field Office, DeLoach's testimony in this regard pertained to the 17 wiretaps and did not go into the 1964 coverage of the Democratic Convention.

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES AND CURRENT INQUIRY CONCERNING THIS MATTER

Bureau files show that on 8/20/64 a teletype was directed to all continental offices captioned, "Disruption of Democratic National Convention, Information Concerning (Internal Security)." This teletype advises information has been received which indicates subversive groups, racial groups, racial agitators, hoodlums and the criminal element may attempt to disrupt the convention in Atlantic City and the Bureau must be advised of all such subversive criminal, hoodlum and racial elements who plan to be in Atlantic City during this period. Other general instructions were set forth concerning informant availability. A follow-up instruction was sent out 8/21/64 that any information of extreme importance or urgency should be submitted immediately by teletype or telephone to the Bureau. This

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file, 100-442527, consisting of three sections, sets forth numerous communications from the field as well as Bureau memoranda prepared setting forth pertinent developments. The only information located in Bureau files concerning the special squad in Atlantic City was an eight-page memorandum (copy attached) with enclosure located in the file of DeLoach. This is a memorandum from DeLoach to Mohr dated 8/29/64 which sets forth that in connection with the assignment of the special squad in Atlantic City at the direction of the President, DeLoach wished to report the successful completion of this assignment. He states that by means of informant coverage, use of various confidential techniques, infiltration of key groups through use of undercover agents and through utilization of Agents using appropriate cover as reporters, we were able to keep the White House fully apprised of all major developments. DeLoach also advised that immediate liaison was established in Atlantic City with Secret Service as well as state and local police.

This memorandum refers to highly confidential coverage of Martin Luther King and Bayard Rustin, along with similar coverage established on the headquarters of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) - Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). DeLoach states he was able to advise the White House in advance of all plans made by these two sources and coverage was highly effective. DeLoach advises "with Bureau approval" he instituted coverage on CORE - SNCC headquarters at their meeting hall and our Negro undercover agents penetrated the headquarters of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (two separate factions were contesting seats for the Mississippi delegation and was a highlight of the convention) and through cooperation with the management of NBC news our Agents were furnished NBC press credentials. DeLoach reported that 44 pages of intelligence data was disseminated to Walter Jenkins at the White House and to his memorandum he attached a copy of these daily summaries dated 8/24, 25, 26, 27/64. These summaries are in effect a running log of developments which took place at the convention. DeLoach also states he arranged for a lease line between the control post at Atlantic City and the Bureau. He concludes the memorandum by making recommendations that personnel involved, namely 27 Agents, one radio maintenance technician and two stenographers of the Newark Office be commended. Mr. Hoover noted DeLoach should receive a meritorious award.

Bureau file 62-48771, serial 218, reflects a memorandum from Mr. Hoover wherein Walter W. Jenkins, Special Assistant to the President, called and stated the President wanted Jenkins to call the Director to express the

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thought the job the Bureau had done in Atlantic City was one of the finest the President had ever seen. According to this memorandum, Jenkins told Mr. Hoover there were a lot of bad elements up there and because of the work some of the Bureau people did they knew exactly where they were and what they were doing and consequently they were not able to be very effective. It should be noted that this particular memorandum of Mr. Hoover's, dated 10/10/64, is referred to in Sullivan's documents sent to John Dean

A thorough review of Bureau records, including a review of abstracts of Mr. Hoover, Mr. Tolson, Mr. Mohr,* as well as Mr. DeLoach, failed to locate any memorandum or other document pertaining to a request having been received from President Johnson or anyone at the White House instructing that the FBI afford special coverage at the convention. It should be noted that at this time DeLoach was responsible for liaison with the White House and had a direct line at his residence to the President so it well may be that this request was made directly to DeLoach who in turn discussed it orally with Mr. Hoover or Mr. Tolson but for one reason or another the request was never put in writing.

STATEMENTS OF SPECIAL SQUAD PERSONNEL STILL ON ACTIVE DUTY

On 1/26/75 the Inspection Division directed a teletype incorporating 12 questions to the 19 Agents and one radio maintenance technician who are still on active duty and were with DeLoach at Atlantic City. These questions were designed to have the participating personnel furnish us with their recollection as to their duties and involvement at Atlantic City. Detailed responses were promptly received and all personnel acknowledged their participation on the special squad under DeLoach's leadership at the convention. All responded there was no question in their mind at the time but that they were in Atlantic City to fulfill the FBI's jurisdictional responsibilities and they did not feel that the purpose of the special squad was political in nature. Basically, the instructions to the Agents were to develop advance information regarding any acts or intended acts of violence pertaining to civil disturbances that could arise during

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*Mr. Belmont, Mr. W. C. Sullivan

the convention as well as secondary protection for the President. Two of the Agents, both black, were there in undercover assignment roles. Certain Agents had responsibility for liaison with Secret Service, others were handling the large number of informants that we moved into Atlantic City and other Agents were utilized in operating the technical surveillance on King as well as the microphone installation installed at CORE - SNCC headquarters in Atlantic City. All knew DeLoach was in charge and he had with him in Atlantic City three Agents from his office and they were aware that DeLoach was frequently calling the Bureau reporting developments. Two Agents recalled DeLoach having a telephone conversation with Walter Jenkins who it is believed was in Washington, D. C.

AUTHORIZATION FOR TECHNICAL COVERAGE AT CONVENTION

Concerning the technical installation on King, Bureau files contain a memorandum to the Attorney General dated 10/7/63 captioned "Martin Luther King, Jr., Security Matter - Communist; Communist Influence in Racial Matters," wherein the Bureau recommended that authority be granted to place a technical surveillance on King at his current address (Atlanta, Georgia) or at any future address to which he may move. This memorandum was approved by Attorney General Kennedy, 10/10/63. A memorandum F. J. Baumgardner to W. C. Sullivan, 7/7/64, captioned "Communist Party, USA, Negro Question, Communist Influence and Racial Matters - IS - C," pertains to a request by the Atlanta Office to install three additional technical surveillances on the facilities of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) in Atlanta. The memorandum observed that the Attorney General has already authorized technical coverage of the SCLC and King and additional authority is not necessary since this is merely an extension of current coverage brought about by additional telephone service within the SCLC.

Memorandum J. A. Sizoo to W. C. Sullivan, 8/24/64, captioned "Martin Luther King" sets forth Sizoo received a call from SAC Bachman at Newark on 8/21/64 concerning technical coverage on King in Atlantic City. Bachman had previously received instructions from Sullivan that he explore the possibility of putting technical and microphone coverage on King and Bachman was advising that a technical installation could be done and reliable contacts were available at the hotel concerning a microphone installation. The memorandum pointed out Bachman was given the go-ahead with the microphone installation as well as the telephone installation. Sizoo reiterates the Bureau has authority from the Attorney General to cover any residences which King may use with a technical installation.

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Memorandum to Mr. Callahan
Re: Special Squad at Democratic National Convention
Atlantic City, New Jersey, 8/22 - 28/64

Concerning the microphone installation at the temporary CORE - SNCC headquarters in a store on Atlantic Avenue, a thorough review of Bureau records fails to locate any memorandum containing authorization for same. A search of microphone authorizations in the Newark Office likewise fails to locate any authorization for this particular installation. At the time of the convention in 1964, our authority for microphone surveillance was maintained at the Seat of Government and authorization for utilizing microphone surveillances was made by the Director who relied on a memorandum from Attorney General Brownell dated 5/20/54, which recognized FBI authority to institute such surveillances. By memorandum dated 9/27/65 Attorney General Katzenbach agreed to continue the use of microphone surveillances only following his personal authorization. It is pointed out that DeLoach's memorandum reporting the coverage at Atlantic City mentions such technical coverage "with Bureau approval."

In 1964 our investigation of SNCC was based on information that an apparent member of the Communist Party, USA, was engaging in considerable activity, much in a leadership capacity in SNCC. Confidential informants reported that SNCC, among the various civil rights organizations, was a principal target for Communist Party infiltration. At this same period of time our investigation of CORE was limited to determining whether in fact there was communist infiltration in that organization. (While a question arises as to the justification of using a microphone surveillance against CORE per se, it is noted that we did in fact have a pending investigation on SNCC and the fact SNCC was engaged in a joint temporary office with CORE during the convention may well have been justification for installing the microphone surveillance. A review of available material to date located no specific documentation for this decision.)

Newark files contain a memorandum dated 8/22/64 concerning the technical surveillance which verifies that the work on two phones in King's rooms at the hotel had been completed; however, the personnel at Atlantic City could not place the mike on King in view of the fact they had to leave the room. Newark files also attribute to SRA Clark that on Bureau instructions a mike should be considered for temporary CORE headquarters at 2414 Atlantic Avenue, Atlantic City. The only other information contained in Newark files concerning these installations is in Newark file 100-47520, Sub I, which contains a handwritten log consisting of approximately 50 pages of overhears on King's telephones.

A review of blue slip items submitted by the Newark Office to the Bureau for August, 1964, shows $100 was paid to one Eugene Hornberger, owner of a

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bakery shop at 2416 Atlantic Avenue for dismissing his bakery personnel during the early morning hours of 8/23-24/64 to allow FBI Agents access to his shop. His bakery was located adjacent to CORE headquarters located at 2414 Atlantic Avenue and this payment was authorized by DeLoach on 8/25/64. A second blue slip item was paid on 8/14/64 to the New Jersey Telephone Company in the amount of $28.82 for a lease line and this expenditure was authorized by DeLoach.

SA Supervisor Conrad Thompson, currently assigned to the Intelligence Division, advised that in 1964 he was a supervisor in the Newark Office. Concerning the convention at Atlantic City, he recalls SAC Bachman advising he had received instructions that DeLoach while in Atlantic City would handle all communications with the Bureau directly from Atlantic City rather than relaying information to the Newark Office. Thompson recalls that Bachman was unhappy at being cut out by DeLoach because Bachman was being queried by W. C. Sullivan as to what was going on in Atlantic City and, of course, he could not furnish such information to Sullivan when DeLoach was dealing directly with the Bureau.

UTILIZATION OF NEWS MEDIA COVER BY AGENTS

As set forth above, both in the Washington Post article as well as DeLoach's memorandum, reporting the activities of the special squad at the convention, some of the Agents utilized media identification of the National Broadcasting Company. At that time there was no Bureau rule prohibiting the use of such investigative technique. SAC Letter 68-38, dated 7/2/68, item B, entitled "Investigative Covers," sets forth that all Agent personnel are prohibited to pose as newsmen or representatives of any wire service for the purpose of establishing an investigative cover. This rule was invoked after a news item appeared in the Washington Post on 6/18/68 alleging that one of our Agents had posed as a representative of the International News Service while covering an anti-draft demonstration at the Supreme Court on 6/17/68. The allegation alluded to by the newspaper was in fact a correct statement as to the Agent using the news media as his cover for being at the demonstration.

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Memorandum to Mr. Callahan
Re: Special Squad at Democratic National Convention
Atlantic City, New Jersey, 8/22 - 28/64

COVERAGE OF 1964 REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Review of Bureau records fails to establish that any specialized coverage was afforded to the Republican National Convention held in San Francisco in July, 1964, and the only references in our records relate to the planning and execution by CORE of demonstrations and picketing especially insofar as the nomination of Senator Barry Goldwater was concerned. Several teletypes were submitted by San Francisco concerning the demonstrations and follow-up letterhead memoranda were received by the Bureau and disseminated.

RECOMMENDED ACTION

3. The Intelligence Division is reviewing Bureau records and preparing a memorandum concerning FBI actions with regard to the 1968 and 1972 national conventions of both political parties.

OK Jee Jee Jee

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. ____
Comp. Syst. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Files & Com. ____
Gen. Inv. ____
Ident. ____
Inspection ____
Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
Plan. & Eval. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Legal Coun. ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

TO : MR. CALLAHAN

DATE: January 29, 1975

FROM : H. N. BASSETT HNB

SUBJECT: SPECIAL SQUAD AT DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY, 8/22 - 28/64

Reference is made to my previous memorandum captioned as above, dated 1/28/75 (copy attached). That which follows elaborates somewhat on various elements of our special coverage of the 1964 Democratic National Convention (DNC) and amplifies certain aspects of our operations therein.

A review of Bureau file 62-109555 on the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP) indicates the file was opened to reply to a request from Walter Jenkins, Special Assistant to President Johnson, for a name check on the MFDP and certain persons connected therewith. He was advised, "FBI has never conducted an investigation of the MFDP and its files contain no record of it." Results of name checks on certain individuals were set forth together with public source data from the 7/21/64 edition of the Washington Post and an inquiry made by the Washington Field Office on 7/21/64 at the local office of the MFDP on general information on its objectives and identity of its staff members. This information was set forth in a blind memorandum to Mr. Jenkins dated 7/22/64.

On 8/21/64, responding to a request dated 8/19/64 from Mr. John Doar of the Civil Rights Division of the Department, memoranda were sent to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach. Doar had requested name checks on persons in the MFDP leadership and convention delegation members. The memoranda stated, "This Bureau has not conducted any investigation concerning the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party nor has it taken any steps to identify party members."

It should be noted that three civil rights workers who traveled to Mississippi were discovered missing on 6/22/64 and their automobile found burned on 6/23/64. On 6/23/64 President Johnson was advised of these facts and requested to be kept aware of all aspects of the investigation which had been requested by the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice of the FBI. The three bodies of these workers were found thereafter on 8/4/64. On 8/23/64 a flat-bed truck with a burned car on it appeared in Atlantic City, New Jersey, and it was falsely alleged to be the automobile of the three murdered

Enclosure
1 - Messrs. Adams, McDermott, Wannall, Mintz, Gebhardt
DGF/RJG:bhg (7)

Received by ... and return ...

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civil rights workers in Mississippi. Furthermore, information was received that the parents of one of these individuals would appear at a rally during the DNC.

On 8/25/64 Assistant Director Cartha DeLoach telephoned a memorandum to Mr. Mohr from Atlantic City to the effect information from Walter Jenkins and informants indicated the question of seating the MFDP delegates was expected to reach the floor of the DNC the evening of 8/25/64. He said "The crucial point of the convention in so far as possible violence is concerned will occur between 4:30 p.m. and 6:30 p.m. this afternoon. If the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party is not seated then the unruly elements within the Negro group will possibly attempt to demonstrate." DeLoach indicated that every effort was being extended to cover developments pertinent to this possible violent situation.

There follows under appropriate caption in summary form information relative to our coverage at the DNC.

COVERAGE RELATIVE TO POTENTIAL CIVIL UNREST, DEMONSTRATIONS AND POSSIBLE VIOLENCE

A review of the summaries furnished to Walter Jenkins by Mr. DeLoach during the DNC indicates over 25 separate entries dealing with demonstrations insofar as their times, places, groups involved, number of participants, and general nature thereof were concerned. A great majority of the Bureau personnel still on active duty who were assigned to this special squad in Atlantic City have indicated that the attaining of intelligence information relative to possible violent civil disorders was the primary purpose of their efforts during the DNC.

Our coverage in this regard was handled through extensive informant coverage at Atlantic City and as a result of information received from informants in other parts of the country as well. Additionally, we utilized Agents in various undercover capacities to develop such information. Furthermore, a great deal of information in this regard was, in fact, received as a result of the technical coverage utilized. Where appropriate, the information obtained was disseminated to the U. S. Secret Service and other interested law enforcement agencies as well.

ACTIVITIES RELATIVE TO THE PROTECTION OF THE PRESIDENT

A review of the interviews of the previously mentioned special squad personnel still on active duty has indicated that a majority of them felt that their

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assignment in part was related to the augmenting of the U. S. Secret Service insofar as the protection of the President was concerned. One Agent indicated that Bureau personnel did, in fact, actively assist in the protection of the President and his family while they were at the DNC.

A review of Bureau file 100-442527 captioned "Disruption of Democratic National Convention, Information Concerning (Internal Security)" did not reveal any information directly relating to the protection of the President.

A review of the DeLoach summaries to Mr. Jenkins indicated one instance where a demonstration was planned to take place upon the President's arrival at convention hall and another incident which revealed a breach of security which allowed an individual to enter the convention hall and proceed directly to the podium area. This information was furnished immediately to the U. S. Secret Service.

Information is contained in the interviews of the former special squad personnel that FBI Agents were utilized in supplementing U. S. Secret Service personnel on the convention hall floor.

INFORMATION DEVELOPED OF POSSIBLE POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE

A further review of the DeLoach summaries revealed approximately 20 separate items which do not appear to relate directly with possible civil unrest - demonstrations or with the protection of the President. These items were developed as a result of the various types of coverage we had at the DNC but a great number thereof were obtained through our technical coverage. A sampling of these items includes the following:

1.

2. Informant information received that Congressman Adam Clayton Powell was carrying a revolver.

3. Informant information relative to National Association for the Advancement of Colored People planning a meeting at a church.

4. Informant relative to King's speaking before various state delegations.

CONTINUED - OVER

5. Information that the Congress of Racial Equality headquarters in Atlantic City was attempting to have Congressman Charles Diggs' office in Detroit, Michigan, picketed, claiming he was "shakey."

Allegations in the press that the coverage of the FBI was used to follow the activities of Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy were not substantiated in any way by file reviews.

9. A review of the statements furnished by the special squad personnel includes various instances where they relate a portion of their overall purpose was to insure that there was nothing which would "embarrass the President." One Agent indicated that DeLoach placed emphasis on the fact that the President did not wish to be embarrassed in any way and that information was to be gathered which would assure that there would be no such embarrassment.

Two statements were furnished by Bill D. Williams, present SAC in Kansas City in this regard. One states "I would like to state that at no time did I ever consider the above to be a political operation but it was obvious that DeLoach wanted to impress Jenkins and Moyers with the Bureau's ability to develop information which would be of interest to them" Furthermore, in response to a question as to whether the Bureau's services were being utilized for political reasons, Williams answered, "No. I do recall, however, that on one occasion I was present when DeLoach held a lengthy telephone conversation with Walter Jenkins. They appeared to be discussing the President's 'image.'

CONTINUED - OVER

At the end of the conversation DeLoach told us something to the effect, 'that may have sounded a little political to you but this doesn't do the Bureau any harm.'"

Other Agent personnel on the special squad indicated in the negative insofar as the above question is concerned.

DISSEMINATION

In addition to the summary memoranda furnished by DeLoach to Mr. Jenkins, information is contained in Bureau file 100-442527, cited above, that some of the same information was included in daily letters to the White House and the Attorney General on current Racial Developments. There was similar dissemination made to U. S. Secret Service, military intelligence agencies and local authorities on a selected basis.

RECOMMENDED ACTION

For information. It should be noted the information contained herein setting forth that the White House and the Department made requests in 1964 for information from Bureau files concerning the MFDP has been incorporated into a separate LHM being prepared for the Deputy Attorney General.

DOF

yellow attached originally to DPC 2/11/75

SECRET

January 30, 1975

SPECIAL SQUAD AT DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY
AUGUST 22 - 28, 1964

Pursuant to your request concerning captioned matter, the Washington Post on Sunday, January 26, 1975, carried a front page story by staff writer Ronald Kessler reporting that during the 1964 Democratic National Convention, President Johnson received reports on key convention delegates from "wiretaps and bugs" installed by the FBI on civil rights leaders, and attributed this information to a Senate Watergate Committee memorandum. The article summarizes a 1973 interview by the Committee with Leo T. Clark who on his retirement on February 1, 1965, was the Senior Resident Agent at Atlantic City. Kessler quotes Clark as saying the information was reported to President Johnson based on an installation in the hotel suite of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and a storefront used by civil rights leaders. Clark allegedly told the Senate Watergate Committee that the electronic and physical surveillances at the convention were carried out by a special FBI team ordered by the White House and was under the personal direction of Cartha D. DeLoach, then an Assistant Director. According to Clark, the stated purpose of the operation was to gather intelligence on potential violence or disruption and Clark is reported as stating DeLoach told him to avoid discussing the operation with the Secret Service.

The news article continues Clark stated most of the information obtained by the FBI was transmitted to President Johnson over a telephone line specially installed to bypass the White House switchboard. According to the news article, Clark said information furnished included the activities of then Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, identities of Senators and Congressmen visiting King's hotel suite as well as persons seeking support of civil rights leaders, plans of delegates or delegations and speculation on Vice Presidential nominees.

SECRET

JAC:wmj (4)
1 - Messrs. Adams, McDermott, Mintz (Sent Separately)

Classified by #144
Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NATIONAL SECURITY INFORMATION
Unauthorized Disclosure
Subject to Criminal Sanctions

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. ____
Comp. Syst. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Files & Com. ____
Gen. Inv. ____
Ident. ____
Inspection ____
Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
Plan. & Eval. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Legal Coun. ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

Reviewed by Mr. Kelley and returned to JB Cleaver on 2/18/75

The Deputy Attorney General

Kessler's article states the authenticity of the Clark memorandum which cites room numbers of hotel suites bugged and the source of funds for part of the operation were verified by persons who either received it or were present when Clark was interviewed. The article also states the FBI solicited intelligence through Agents posing as reporters. According to the article, the memorandum indicates Clark appeared in response to a subpoena but did not testify under oath.

Kessler's article indicates he has had access to the 1973 Senate Watergate interview of DeLoach and spells out DeLoach's denial under oath having had a direct line to President Johnson or having spoken with the President during the convention. Kessler also states one surveillance was conducted as part of a continuing installation on a person believed to be under the influence of the Communist Party which had been approved by Kennedy.

A review of the personnel file of retired SA Clark contains no information that he was interviewed by the Senate Watergate Committee at any time or has been in touch with the Bureau in this regard.

BACKGROUND CONCERNING THE "SULLIVAN MEMORANDA"

In connection with the 1973 hearings held by the Senate Watergate Committee, John Dean, on June 27, 1973, testified and identified certain documents which he previously had furnished to the Committee. Among those documents were items referred to during the testimony as the "Sullivan memoranda," apparently authored by William C. Sullivan, former Assistant to the Director, who retired on October 21, 1971. These typed documents consisted of five separate items and two envelopes, one addressed to John Dean at the Old Executive Office Building marked "Personal" and an inner envelope bearing Dean's name with the words "Eyes Only" and "Secret." The first document is headed "President Johnson, Politics of the FBI." This one-page document concerned an alleged request by President Johnson on November 12, 1968, for the FBI to check all outgoing telephone calls made by the then Vice Presidential candidate, Mr. Spiro Agnew, on the date of November 2, 1968, when Agnew was in Albuquerque, New Mexico. This document

states President Johnson called at 4:00 p.m., November 13, 1968, to ask about the progress the FBI was making in this matter. (This matter pertains to the Mrs. Claire Chennault matter.) A second item concerns an alleged request by Marvin Watson on February 18, 1966, for the FBI to cover Senate Foreign Relations hearings and a third item on the page indicates President Johnson asked the FBI to determine if Republicans were involved in instigating a riot in New York.

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The fourth document reads as follows: "John, Please see the enclosure the contents of which are self-explanatory. If I am to type my observations myself please be tolerant of my poor typing. Bill."

The fifth document bears a marking "Secret" re "Watergate." This is an offer on the part of Sullivan to testify before the Watergate Committee in behalf of the Administration and by doing so could put the current (Nixon) Administration in a very favorable light.

In my letter dated October 2, 1973, to then Deputy Attorney General, captioned "Cartha D. DeLoach, Subpoena by Select Committee on Presidential Activities" the Department was advised that Mr. DeLoach had received a subpoena calling for his appearance before the Select Committee on Presidential Activities on October 3, 1973. In this letter we made several recommendations with regard to the contemplated testimony by DeLoach. By letter to me dated December 7, 1973, DeLoach advised that he furnished three hours of testimony to Senator Howard Baker and minority counsel. He advised the testimony was under

oath and in executive session and the questioning was largely based on the memorandum furnished by Sullivan to John Dean. DeLoach reported that Senator Baker was most thorough, courteous and polite and on the advice and instructions of then Deputy Attorney General Ruckelshaus he attempted to answer every question with blunt honesty and Department Regulation 1622 was utilized only once pertaining to the usage of an electronic surveillance as authorized by former Attorney General Kennedy.

REVIEW OF FBI FILES AND RESULTS OF INQUIRY CONCERNING THIS MATTER

Bureau files show that on August 20, 1964, a teletype was directed to all continental offices captioned, "Disruption of Democratic National Convention, Information Concerning (Internal Security)." This teletype advises information has been received which indicates subversive groups, racial groups, racial agitators, hoodlums and the criminal element may attempt to disrupt the convention in Atlantic City and the Bureau must be advised of all such subversive, criminal, hoodlum, and racial elements who plan to be in Atlantic City during this period. All offices were advised the Bureau was not interested in purely political activity engaged in by delegates and others officially attending the convention. Other general instructions were set forth concerning informant availability. follow-up instruction was sent out August 21, 1964, that any information of extreme importance or urgency should be submitted immediately by teletype or telephone to the Bureau. Our files set forth numerous communications from the field as well as Bureau memoranda prepared setting forth pertinent developments. In a memorandum dated August 29, 1964, Mr. DeLoach set forth a resume of his assignment with a special squad of FBI personnel at the Democratic National Convention. DeLoach reported the successful completion of this assignment. He states that by means of informant coverage, use of various confidential techniques, infiltration of key groups through use of undercover agents and through utilization of Agents using appropriate cover as reporters, we were able to keep the White House fully apprised of all major developments. DeLoach also advised that immediate liaison was established in Atlantic City with Secret Service as well as state and local police.

This memorandum refers to highly confidential coverage of Martin Luther King and Bayard Rustin, along with similar coverage established on the headquarters of the Congress of Racial Equality - Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. DeLoach states he was able to advise the White House in advance of all plans made by these

SECRET

two sources and coverage was highly effective. DeLoach advises "with Bureau approval" he instituted coverage on the Congress of Racial Equality - Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee headquarters at their meeting hall and our Negro undercover agents penetrated the headquarters of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (two separate factions were contesting seats for the Mississippi delegation and was a highlight of the convention) and through cooperation of news media our Agents were furnished press credentials. DeLoach reported that forty-four pages of intelligence data was disseminated to Walter Jenkins at the White House and to his memorandum he attached a copy of these daily summaries dated August 24, 25, 26, and 27, 1964. These summaries are in effect a running log of developments which took place at the convention. DeLoach also states he arranged for a lease line (telephone) between the control post at Atlantic City and the Bureau. He concludes the memorandum by making recommendations that personnel involved, namely twenty-seven A one radio maintenance technician, and two stenographers of the Newark Offic be commended. Mr. Hoover noted DeLoach should receive a meritorious award.

Concerning the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party referred to above, Bureau records show that on August 21, 1964, by letter to then Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach this Bureau responded to a request dated August 19, 1964, from Mr. John Doar of the Civil Rights Division of the Department requesting a check of Bureau files for any background information available concerning persons affiliated with the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party delegation. In furnishing the results of the name checks to Mr. Katzenbach, he was advised "this Bureau has not conducted any investigation concerning the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party nor has it taken any steps to identify party members." Bureau files also reflect that at the request of Walter Jenkins of the White House staff we furnished a memorandum dated July 22, 1964, to the White House setting forth the results of the check of Bureau files concerning the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party.

In a memorandum dated September 10, 1964, Mr. Hoover reported Walter W. Jenkins, Special Assistant to the President, called and stated the President wanted Jenkins to call the Director to express the thought the job the Bureau had done in Atlantic City was one of the finest the President had ever seen. According to this memorandum,

Jenkins told Mr. Hoover there were a lot of bad elements up there and because of the work some of the Bureau people did they knew exactly where they were and what they were doing and consequently they were not able to be very effective. It should be noted that this particular memorandum of Mr. Hoover's is referred to in Sullivan's documents sent to John Dean.

A thorough review of Bureau records failed to locate any memorandum or other documents pertaining to a request having been received from President Johnson or anyone at the White House instructing that the FBI afford special coverage at the convention. It should be noted that at this time DeLoach was responsible for liaison with the White House and had a direct line at his residence to the President so it well may be that this request was made directly to DeLoach who in turn discussed it orally with Mr. Hoover or Mr. Tolson but for one reason or another the request was never put in writing.

STATEMENTS OF SPECIAL SQUAD PERSONNEL STILL ON ACTIVE DUTY

Nineteen Special Agents and one radio maintenance technician who were involved in the special squad assignment and remain on active duty with the FBI have confirmed their participation on the squad under DeLoach's leadership at the convention. These employees advised there was no question in their mind at the time but that they were in Atlantic City to fulfill the FBI's jurisdictional responsibilities and they did not feel that the purpose of the special squad was political in nature. Basically, the instructions to the Agents were to develop advance information regarding any acts or intended acts of violence pertaining to civil disturbances that could arise during the convention as well as secondary protection for the President. Two of the Agents, both black, were there in undercover assignment roles. Certain Agents had responsibility for liaison with Secret Service, others were handling the large number of informants that we moved into Atlantic City and other Agents were utilized in operating the technical surveillance on King as well as the microphone installation installed at the Congress of Racial Equality - Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee headquarters in Atlantic City. All knew DeLoach was in charge and he had with him in Atlantic City three Agents from his office and they were aware that DeLoach was frequently calling the Bureau reporting developments. Two Agents recalled DeLoach having a telephone conversation with Walter Jenkins who it is believed was in Washington, D. C., at the time.

The Deputy Attorney General

AUTHORIZATION FOR TECHNICAL COVERAGE AT CONVENTION

Concerning the technical installation on King, Bureau files contain a memorandum to the Attorney General dated October 7, 1963, captioned "Martin Luther King, Jr., Security Matter - Communist; Communist Influence in Racial Matters," wherein the Bureau recommended that authority be granted to place a technical surveillance on King at his current address (Atlanta, Georgia) or at any future address to which he may move. This memorandum was approved by Attorney General Kennedy, October 10, 1963. A memorandum dated July 7, 1964, captioned "Communist Party, USA, Negro Question, Communist Influence and Racial Matters - IS - C," pertains to a request by the Atlanta Office to install three additional technical surveillances on the facilities of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in Atlanta. The memorandum observed that the Attorney General had already authorized technical coverage on the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and King and additional authority was not necessary since this is merely an extension of current coverage brought about by additional telephone service within the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Another memorandum prepared by an official of the then Domestic Intelligence Division dated August 24, 1964, and captioned "Martin Luther King" reports a telephone call from SAC Bachman at Newark on August 21, 1964, concerning technical coverage on King in Atlantic City. Bachman had previously received instructions from a Division official that he explore the possibility of putting technical and microphone coverage on King and Bachman was advising that a technical installation could be done and reliable contacts were available at the hotel concerning a microphone installation. The memorandum pointed out Bachman was given the go-ahead with the microphone installation as well as the telephone installation. This memorandum reiterates the Bureau had authority from the Attorney General to cover any residences which King may use with a technical installation.

Concerning the microphone installation at the temporary Congress of Racial Equality - Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee headquarters in a store at 2414 Atlantic Avenue, a thorough review of Bureau records fails to locate any memorandum containing authorization for same. A search of microphone authorizations in the Newark Office

likewise fails to locate any authorization for this particular installation. At the time of the convention in 1964, our authority for microphone surveillance was maintained at the Seat of Government and authorization for utilizing microphone surveillances was made by the Director who relied on a memorandum from Attorney General Brownell dated May 20, 1954, which recognized FBI authority to institute such surveillances. By memorandum dated September 27, 1965, Attorney General Katzenbach agreed to continue the use of microphone surveillances only following his personal authorization. It is pointed out that DeLoach's memorandum reporting the coverage at Atlantic City mentions such technical coverage "with Bureau approval."

In 1964 our investigation of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committe was based on information that an apparent member of the Communist Party, USA, was engaging in considerable activity, much in a leadership capacity in the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. Confidential informants reported that the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, among the various civil rights organizations, was a principal target for Communist Party infiltration. At this same period of time our investigation of the Congress of Racial Equality was limited to determining whether in fact there was communist infiltration in that organization. (While a question arises as to the justification of using a microphone surveillance against the Congress of Racial Equality per se, it is noted that we did in fact have a pending investigation on the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and the fact the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee was engaged in a joint temporary office with the Congress of Racial Equality during the convention may well have been justification for installing the microphone surveillance. A review of available material to date located no specific documentation for this decision.)

Newark files contain a memorandum dated August 22, 1964, concerning the technical surveillance which verifies that the work on two phones in King's rooms at the hotel had been completed; however, the personnel at Atlantic City could not place the mike on King in view of the fact they had to leave the room. Newark files also attribute to then Senior Resident Agent Clark that on Bureau instructions a mike should be considered for the temporary Congress of Racial Equality headquarters at 2414 Atlantic Avenue, Atlantic City. The only other information contained in Newark files concerning these installations is a handwritten log consisting of seventy-eight pages of overhears on King's telephones.

The Deputy Attorney General

UTILIZATION OF NEWS MEDIA COVER BY AGENTS

As set forth above, both in the Washington Post article as well as DeLoach's memorandum, reporting the activities of the special squad at the convention, some of the Agents utilized media identification of NBC. At that time there was no Bureau rule prohibiting the use of such investigative technique. On July 2, 1968, instructions were set forth that all Agent personnel are prohibited to pose as newsmen or representatives of any wire service for the purpose of establishing an investigative cover. This rule was invoked after a news item appeared in the Washington Post on June 18, 1968, alleging that one of our Agents had posed as a representative of the International News Service while covering an antidraft demonstration at the Supreme Court on June 17, 1968. The allegation alluded to by the newspaper was in fact a correct statement as to the Agent using the news media as his cover for being at the demonstration.

COVERAGE OF 1964 REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Review of Bureau records fails to establish that any specialized coverage was afforded to the Republican National Convention held in San Francisco in July, 1964, and the only references in our records relate to the planning and execution by the Congress of Racial Equality of demonstrations and picketing especially insofar as the nomination of Senator Barry Goldwater was concerned. Several teletypes and communications were submitted by San Francisco concerning the demonstrations and follow-up letterhead memoranda were received by the Bureau and disseminated.

President Johnson and the FBI

The relationship between President Johnson and Mr. Hoover had been close officially and socially for some years. This may have facilitated somewhat the use of the FBI by President Johnson. They had been neighbors. When President Johnson as a Senator and later Vice-President the relationship became ever more close. (Incidentally President Johnson use to call the Director from time to time and kept repeating one question:"Did you have a telephone tap on me when I was in the Senate?." He was always told we did not, which was the truth, but he never seemed to believe it.)

1. Re: Mrs. Claire Chennault
and Embassy of South Vietnam.

President Johnson requested FBI put a physical surveillance on Mrs. Chennault for the purpose of developing political information which could be used against Mr. Nixon. On November 7, 1968 Bromely Smith of the White House called the FBI and said that he had just conversed with President Johnson who now wanted the physcial surveillance discontinued but the wiretap on the Embassy should be maintained. Mr. Smith said: "...the President was of the opinion that the intelligence obtained by the FBI in this operation was of the highest order. He stated that the facts furnished by the FBI had been exactly what had been needed by the White House and that he and the President were very grateful."

2. Re: Democratic National Convention Atlantic City ,N.J. 1964

President Johnson requested the FBI set up a special squad at the Convention to be of assistance to him in various ways. The "cover" would be that it was a security squad to guard against militants etc. Nothing of this scope had ever been done before or since to my memory. Included in the assistance rendered was the development of political information useful to President Johnson. On September 10, 1964 Walter Jenkins, Special Assistant to President Johnson at that time called the FBI and talked to Mr. Hoover. Mr. Jenkins said "the President wanted him to call, and the President may have mentioned this himself, but he was not sure and that was that he, the President , thought the job the Bureau had done at Atlantic City was one of the finest he has ever seen."

3. Re: Don Reynolds (a personality in the Bobby Baker case)

President Johnson called the FBI on November 18, 1964 and said he thought the Bureau should locate Reynolds and find out what Reynolds did with $25,000 he alledgedly received. President Johnson said it was his opinion that"Reynolds had used such funds for bribery purposes for the Republican Party. The request was complied with but results negative.

CODE TELETYPE IMMEDIATE

JANUARY 26, 1975

TO SACS BIRMINGHAM
BUFFALO
KANSAS CITY
MEMPHIS
NEWARK
OMAHA
PHILADELPHIA
LAS VEGAS

PERSONAL ATTENTION

PERS. INTO. UNIT

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI

ADMINISTRATIVE INQUIRY

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ONE NINE SIX FOUR DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION AT ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY, AUGUST TWO TWO THROUGH TWO EIGHT, ONE NINE SIX FOUR, INFORMATION IN BUREAU FILES DISCLOSES THAT THE FOLLOWING AGENTS PARTICIPATED IN THE COVERAGE WHICH THE BUREAU HAD WITH REGARD TO THIS CONVENTION: BIRMINGHAM OFFICE - SA JAMES S. SNIDER; BUFFALO - SA WILLIAM P. CRAWFORD; KANSAS CITY - SAC BILL D. WILLIAMS; MEMPHIS - SA BEN D. HALE; OMAHA - SA ROBERT L. TAGG; PHILADELPHIA - SA JOHN B. MEADE; NEWARK - SAS THOMAS G. BUTTLE, HARRY D. JONES, LLOYD A. NELSON, JOHN J. CONNOLLY, DONALD E. ALMAN, GUS M. MOORE

Assoc. Dir.
Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Admin.
Comp. Syst.
Ext. Affairs
Files & Com.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Plan. & Eval.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Dir. Sec'y

REC-88 116496-2

HNB:bhg (4)

NGT-52 REC-53 ST-105

15 FEB 10 1975

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the contents may not be disclosed to unauthorized personnel without the express approval of the FBI.

57 FEB 14 1975

TELETYPE TO BIRMINGHAM
RE: ADMINISTRATIVE INQUIRY

LAS VEGAS - WALTER J. SLAUGHTER

DALE R. SUTTON, WILLIAM L. DWYER. YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO RESPOND AS FACTUALLY AND DETAILED AS POSSIBLE CONCERNING YOUR PARTICIPATION UNDER THE DIRECTION OF FORMER ASSISTANT DIRECTOR CHARTHA D. DE LOACH:

1. WHO INSTRUCTED YOU TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS ASSIGNMENT?

2. WHAT INSTRUCTIONS DID YOU RECEIVE RELATIVE TO YOUR ASSIGNMENT?

3. WHAT WAS YOUR ASSIGNMENT?

4. WHAT WAS THE CHAIN OF COMMAND AND ADVISE TO WHOM YOU REPORTED?

5. IN FURNISHING RESULTS OF INFORMATION YOU RECEIVED WAS IT HANDLED ORALLY OR IN WRITING? IF IN WRITING, WAS IT IN THE FORM OF ROUGH DRAFT NOTES OR WAS IT A COMMUNICATION THAT PROBABLY WOULD HAVE BEEN FILED IN EITHER BUREAU OR NEWARK FILES?

6. IN HANDLING THIS ASSIGNMENT ADVISE WHAT YOU WERE TOLD AS TO ITS PURPOSE AND WHO SO INFORMED YOU.

7. WAS ANY INFORMATION RECEIVED AT ANY TIME BY YOU INDICATING THAT THE BUREAU'S SERVICES WERE BEING UTILIZED FOR POLITICAL REASONS?

8. ON THE OTHER HAND, ADVISE IN DETAIL IF IN THE INSTRUCTIONS YOU RECEIVED IT WAS CLEAR THAT IT WAS A MATTER FALLING WITHIN THE BUREAU'S JURISDICTION CONCERNING INVESTIGATIONS OF TERRORISM, CRIMINALS, OR ANY OTHER UNLAWFUL ACTS FALLING WITHIN THE BUREAU'S JURISDICTION.

9. WERE ANY INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED TO YOU AS TO THE CONFIDENTIALITY TO BE AFFORDED YOUR ASSIGNMENT IN THIS REGARD?

10. DID YOU EVER DISCUSS THIS ASSIGNMENT WITH ANYONE OUTSIDE THE BUREAU OR HAVE ATTEMPTS BEEN MADE TO INTERVIEW YOU BY ANY OUTSIDE INDIVIDUALS CONCERNING THIS MATTER? THIS WOULD INCLUDE ANYONE FORMERLY EMPLOYED BY THE FBI.

11. BASED ON YOUR RECOLLECTION, WHAT INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS WERE COVERED BY TESURS?

12. FURNISH ANY OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION THAT MAY NOT BE SPECIFICALLY COVERED BY THE QUESTIONS ABOVE.

YOUR RESPONSES MUST BE HANDLED IMMEDIATELY (TODAY, JANUARY TWENTY-SIX, WITHOUT FAIL) AND INCORPORATED IN AN ENCODED TELETYPE TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE DIRECTOR, ATTENTION INSPECTION DIVISION.

NR 005 NK CODE

11:50AM IMMEDIATE APRIL 30, 1975 JCG

TO DIRECTOR

FROM NEWARK (66-3963)

ATTN: INSPECTOR A. J. CONLEY, INSPECTION DIVISION

ADMINISTRATIVE INQUIRY; 1964 DEMOCRATIC PARTY NOMINATING CONVENTION, ATLANTIC CITY, NJ - JUNE

FOLLOWING IS VERBATUM TEXT OF MEMO FROM FORMER SA JOHN P. DEVLIN DATED APRIL 30, 1975:

ON FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1975, I MET WITH A MICHAEL T. EPSTEIN OF THE US SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES, WHO WAS SEEKING INFORMATION REGARDING MY PART IN A TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE IN ATLANTIC CITY, NJ, IN THE SUMMER OF 1964, DURING THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY NOMINATING CONVENTION ON THE ROOMS OCCUPIED BY THE LATE MARTIN LUTHER KING AT THE CLARIDGE HOTEL. HE STATED HIS COMMITTEE HAS A BROAD MANDATE TO LOOK INTO THE INTELLIGENCE INVESTIGATION ACTIVITIES OF THE FBI.

IN HIS QUESTIONS, HE COVERED THE FOLLOWING POINTS:

WHO TOLD ME TO GO TO ATLANTIC CITY?

WHERE DID THEY GET THEIR INSTRUCTIONS?

WHAT WAS I TOLD TO DO WHEN I GOT TO ATLANTIC CITY?

WAS I TOLD WHY I WAS GOING THERE, I.E., THE PURPOSE OR AIM OF THIS PARTICULAR INVESTIGATION?

WHO GAVE FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS IN ATLANTIC CITY?

WHO DID I REPORT TO IN ATLANTIC CITY?

WHAT DID I DO THERE?

WHAT DID I DO WITH ANY INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM MY EFFORTS?

WHO DID I REMEMBER AS BEING IN CONTACT WITH KING?

WHO DID I REMEMBER BEING IN KING'S HOTEL SUITE?

WHAT DID I HEAR ABOUT ANY PLANS FOR A VICE-PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE?

DID I EVER MEET OR TALK TO CARTHA DE LOACH?

DID I EVER DICTATE ANY MEMORANDA REGARDING THIS SURVEILLANCE TO A STENOGRAPHER IN ATLANTIC CITY?

DID I KNOW OF ANY OTHER TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCES IN ATLANTIC CITY AT THAT TIME?

MY RECOLLECTION OF DETAILS OF THIS ASSIGNMENT, WITHOUT BENEFIT OF ANY MEMORANDA OR FILES TO REVIEW, IS NECESSARILY

SKETCHY, AND I TOLD THIS TO MR. EPSTEIN. AS I RECALLED THE BROAD OVERALL SITUATION, I TOLD HIM THAT I WORKED WITH JOHN J. CONNOLLY, JR., ON OUR PARTICULAR ASSIGNMENT, AND WE PROBABLY RECEIVED OUR INSTRUCTIONS FROM SAC BACHMAN THROUGH OUR SUPERVISOR WILLIAM GAGNON. I HAD TO ASSUME THAT MR. BACHMAN RECEIVED THESE INSTRUCTIONS FROM SOMEBODY AT BUREAU HEADQUARTERS.

OUR PURPOSE IN GOING TO ATLANTIC CITY WAS TO OBTAIN WHATEVER INFORMATION WE COULD ABOUT PLANNED DISRUPTIVE TACTICS OR DEMONSTRATIONS THAT WOULD THREATEN THE SAFETY OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON OR THE SECURITY OF THE CONVENTION.

SINCE I WAS THE SOUND MAN FOR THE NEWARK OFFICE, MY EFFORTS IN THIS REGARD WERE CONCENTRATED ON A TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE AS OPPOSED TO ANY PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE OR OTHER INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITY CONDUCTED BY OTHER AGENTS FROM THE NEWARK OFFICE IN ATLANTIC CITY AT THAT TIME.

MARTIN LUTHER KING WAS SELECTED AS THE TARGET OF OUR SURVEILLANCE. BY WHOM, I DO NOT RECALL. HE WAS THE LEADER OF THE GROUP OPPOSING PRESIDENT JOHNSON, SO I SUPPOSE HE WAS A LIKELY TARGET.

MR. EPSTEIN WAS INTERESTED IN MY OPINION AS TO THE LEGITAMACY OF OUR INVESTIGATION AS A SECURITY MEASURE. I WAS UNABLE TO IMPUGN ANY OTHER MOTIVES TO THIS INVESTIGATION OTHER THAN AS SET OUT ABOVE.

I DO NOT RECALL DETAILS OF OUR HANDLING OF THE INFORMATION RECEIVED OVER THE TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE. SA BILLIE D. WILLIAMS WAS LIAISON WITH CARTHA DE LOACH AND ARRANGED OR HANDLED ANY CONTACTS REGARDING THE INFORMATION OR INSTRUCTIONS WE RECEIVED. AGAIN, I WAS UNABLE TO IDENTIFY ANY CONTACTS OR ASSOCIATES OF KING WITHOUT REFERENCE TO WHATEVER NOTES WE MAY HAVE KEPT ON THE SURVEILLANCE. IN RESPONSE TO SPECIFIC QUESTIONS AS TO WHETHER OR NOT HUBERT H. HUMPHREY AND ROBERT KENNEDY WERE IN TOUCH WITH OR VISITED KING IN HIS SUITE, I HAD TO TELL MR. EPSTEIN THAT THEY MAY HAVE BEEN, BUT I COULD NOT STATE POSITIVELY ONE WAY OR THE OTHER AS THERE WERE MANY POLITICIANS OF THE DAY IN CONTACT WITH HIM.

I RECALLED, IN ANSWER TO HIS QUESTIONS, THAT KING'S WIFE, CORETTA, WAS IN TOUCH WITH HIM REGARDING HER PLANS TO TRAVEL TO THE CONVENTION AND ALSO THAT HE WAS IN CONTACT WITH A NOTED

ENTERTAINER, MEHALIA JACKSON, WHO WAS APPEARING AT SOME CLUB IN ATLANTIC CITY AT THAT TIME, AND WHO WAS APPARENTLY AN OLD FRIEND OF KING'S.

AS TO THE QUESTION OF WHAT INFORMATION WAS TRANSMITTED TO DE LOACH, I SUPPOSE WE SENT EVERYTHING THAT WOULD INDICATE ANY ACTION ON THE FLOOR OF THE CONVENTION. I AM VAGUE ON THE DETAILS OF HOW WE HANDLED THE TRANSCRIPTION AND REPORTING OF INFORMATION WE RECEIVED. WE MAY HAVE WRITTEN LONGHAND SUMMARIES OR DICTATED VIA TELEPHONE TO A STENOGRAPHER.

I WAS AWARE OF ANOTHER INSTALLATION, EITHER ATTEMPTED OR OPERATED AT A STORE FRONT OPERATION OF SOME ORGANIZATION THAT THREATENED DISRUPTION OF THE CONVENTION, BUT I HAD NO DETAILS CONCERNING IT.

MR. EPSTEIN WAS UNABLE TO ADVISE ME AS TO WHETHER OR NOT I WOULD BE CONTACTED AGAIN REGARDING THIS MATTER.

END

JRM FBIHQ

CLR

Assoc. Dir. ___
Dep.-A.D.-Adm. ___
Dep.-A.D.-Inv. ___
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. ___
Comp. Syst. ___
Ext. Affairs ___
Fin. & Com. ___
Gen. Inv. ___
Ident. ___
Inspection ___
Intell. ___
Laboratory ___
Plan. & Eval. ___
Spec. Inv. ___
Training ___
Legal Coun. ___
Telephone Rm. ___
Director Sec'y ___

HNB

MODE 1 CODE

DATE 1:40 PM JANUARY 29, 1975 CST

TO: DIRECTOR

FROM: MEMPHIS

ATTENTION: INSPECTION DIVISION

ADMINISTRATIVE INQUIRY.

RE BUREAU TELETYPE TO BIRMINGHAM 1/23/75.

THE FOLLOWING ANSWERS ARE SUBMITTED TO REFERENCED 12 QUESTIONS BY SA DEAN D. HALE:

1) SA HALE VOLUNTEERED TO PARTICIPATE IN ANY ASSIGNMENT IN CONNECTION WITH THE ONE NINE SIX FOUR DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION IN ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY. IT IS HIS RECOLLECTION THAT SENIOR RESIDENT AGENT LEO COLMAN CONFIRMED SA HALE AS ONE OF THE RESIDENT AGENTS TO PARTICIPATE IN ANY ASSIGNMENTS DURING THE CONVENTION. SA HALE WAS INTRODUCED TO ASSISTANT DIRECTOR CARTHA D. DE LOACH AS ONE OF THE AGENTS ASSIGNED TO ATL DURING THE CONVENTION.

REC-53 REC-104 62-116406

2) SA HALE RECALLED THE GENERAL OBJECTIVE WAS TO BE ALERT FOR THE ACTIVITIES OF VARIOUS EXTREMIST GROUPS IN ATLANTIC CITY FOR THE CONVENTION, REALIZING THEIR POTENTIAL FOR VIOLENCE, POSSIBLE CONFRONTATION AND EMBARASSMENT OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, AND THE POSSIBLE THREAT TO THE LIVES OF THE PRESIDENT, VICE-PRESIDENT AND OTHER OFFICIALS OF U. S. GOVERNMENT.

END PAGE ONE

FEB 8 1975

57 FEB 14 1975

3) SA HALE POSED AS A FREELANCE NBC CORRESPONDENT USING NAME BILL PETERS. IN THIS CAPACITY, SA HALE MADE CONTACT WITH LEADERS AND MEMBERS OF EXTREMIST GROUPS, FREQUENTED THEIR MEETING PLACES, ATTENDED DEMONSTRATIONS ON THE BOARD WALK AND PHOTOGRAPHED A NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF VARIOUS GROUPS. GROUPS PHOTOGRAPHED INCLUDED SNCC, CORE, THE WHITE PARTY, FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF MISSISSIPPI, JUSTICE FOR HOFFA AND OTHERS.

4) THERE WAS NO CHAIN OF COMMAND PER SE. AGENTS WORKING ON THIS ASSIGNMENT HAD DIRECT CONTACT WITH DE LOACH OR ONE OF HIS THREE STAFF MEMBERS. SA HALE FREQUENTLY REPORTED DIRECTLY TO DE LOACH AND OCCASIONALLY TO SA LINEHAN (PH) OR TO SA HODSON HODGE BOTH OF WHOM ACCOMPANIED DE LOACH TO ATLANTIC CITY FROM BUREAU ALONG WITH A THIRD AGENT SECURITY SUPERVISOR FROM NFO, NAME NOT RECALLED.

5) INFORMATION RECEIVED WAS HANDLED ORALLY HOWEVER, SA HALE RECALLED PREPARING A MEMO TO DE LOACH CONTAINING INFORMATION FOR DE LOACH'S LATER REVIEW. THIS INFORMATION WAS IN ROUGH DRAFT FORM AND PROBABLY NOT FILED IN NEWARK OR AT BUREAU.

6) THE PURPOSE WAS ANSWERED UNDER QUESTION NUMBER TWO. THE OVERALL THRUST OF THE FBI'S PARTICIPATION HAD A DEFINATE PURPOSE AND WAS CONSIDERED BY SA HALE TO BE A MOST HONORABLE AND LEGITIMATE EFFORT.

END PAGE TWO

SA HALE DOES NOT RECALL ANY PARTICULAR INDIVIDUAL DISCUSSING THE BUREAU'S PURPOSE OTHER THAT THROUGH GROUP PARTICIPATION AT A PRECONVENTION CONFERENCE.

7) SA HALE HAD NO INDICATION THE BUREAU'S SERVICES WERE BEING USED FOR POLITICAL REASONS.

8) IT WAS SA HALE'S UNDERSTANDING THAT THE BUREAU INTEREST WAS SECURITY ORIENTED AND INTIRELY JUSTIFIED BASED ON THE ADVOCATIONS AND POTENTIAL FOR VIOLENCE OF SOME OF THE GROUPS PRESENT.

9) NO. IT WAS TO BE TREATED AS OTHER BUREAU WORK.

10) NONE RECALLED.

11) SA HALE RECALLS NO TESURS.

12) SA HALE PRESENTLY HAS A SMALL GROUP OF COLORED SLIDES TAKEN DURING THE WEEK OF THE CONVENTION. PRINTS WERE MADE OF THESE SLIDES AND PROVIDED TO ASSISTANT DIRECTOR DE LOACH SHORTLY AFTER THE CONVENTION.

END.

HAN FBI NO ACK FOR ONE

ir

WACCLR

NR 001 KC CODED

3:43 PM JANUARY 26, 1975 IMMEDIATE NGW

TO : DIRECTOR

ATTN: INSPECTION DIVISION

FROM: KANSAS CITY

ADMINISTRATIVE INQUIRY

RE BUREAU TELETYPE THIS DATE.

FOLLOWING IS RESPONSE OF SAC BILL D. WILLIAMS:

1) ASSISTANT DIRECTOR C. D. DE LOACH.

2) I WAS INSTRUCTED TO DETERMINE THE FEASIBILITY OF MICROPHONE COVERAGE AT CORE-SNCC HEADQUARTERS AND IF POSSIBLE INSTALL A MICROPHONE AT THAT LOCATION.

3) SUPERVISE INSTALLATION OF MICROPHONE AT CORE-SNCC HEADQUARTERS AND MONITOR THIS COVERAGE. DURING THE LAST TWO EVENINGS OF THE CONVENTION SA DON HANNING AND I WERE ASSIGNED LIASION WITH PRESS SECRETARY BILL MOYERS AT THE PAGEANT MOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY.

4) I REPORTED TO WFO SUPERVISOR ELMER TODD.

5) I REPORTED TELEPHONICALLY TO ELMER TODD CONCERNING INFORMATION I RECEIVED. AS I RECALL TODD PREPARED MEMORANDA FOR DISSEMINATION TO WALTER JENKINS AND BILL MOYERS. ~~I RECALL~~ THAT DE LOACH SPECIFICALLY INSTRUCTED NO COPIES OF THESE MEMORANDA WERE TO BE KEPT IN THE NEWARK DIVISION.

REC-104 157-8405-9

FEB 8 1975

57 FEB 14 1975

6) ON SUNDAY EVENING PRIOR TO THE CONVENTION DE LOACH MET WITH THE ENTIRE GROUP AND MY BEST RECOLLECTION IS THAT HE EXPLAINED WE WERE TO KEEP THE WHITE HOUSE ADVISED OF THE ACTIVITIES OF INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS WHO MIGHT ATTEMPT TO DISRUPT THE CONVENTION.

7) NO. I DO RECALL HOWEVER THAT ON ONE OCCASION I WAS PRESENT WHEN DE LOACH HELD A LENGTHY TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WITH WALTER JENKINS. THEY APPEARED TO BE DISCUSSING THE PRESIDENT'S "IMAGE". AT THE END OF THE CONVERSATION, DE LOACH TOLD US SOMETHING TO THE EFFECT "THAT MAY HAVE SOUNDED A LITTLE POLITICAL TO YOU BUT THIS DOESN'T DO THE BUREAU ANY HARM".

8) I DO NOT RECALL THAT "JURISDICTION" WAS EVER DISCUSSED. I ASSUMED THAT WE HAD THE RESPONSIBILITY TO REPORT THE ACTIVITIES OF THOSE GROUPS (CORE-SNCC).

9) I DO NOT RECALL ANY SUCH INSTRUCTIONS.

10) NO.

11) COVERAGE OF DR. KING'S TELEPHONE AT CLARIDGE HOTEL AND MICROPHONE COVERAGE AT CORE-SNCC HEADQUARTERS. NO COVERAGE OF TELEPHONE AT CORE-SNCC CONSIDERED. THIS HEADQUARTERS WAS IN FORWARD PORTION OF STORE ADJACENT TO BAKERY. REAR OF STORE

USED BY BAKERY FOR STORAGE AND SEPARATED FROM CORE-SNCC BY FLIMSY PARTITION. BAKERY OWNER PERMITTED ACCESS TO STORAGE AREA AND MICROPHONE PLACED BETWEEN EDGE OF PARTITION AND WALL.

12) I WOULD LIKE TO STATE THAT AT NO TIME DID I EVER CONSIDER THE ABOVE TO BE A POLITICAL OPERATION BUT IT WAS OBVIOUS THAT DE LOACH WANTED TO IMPRESS JENKINS AND MOYERS WITH THE BUREAU'S ABILITY TO DEVELOP INFORMATION WHICH WOULD BE OF INTEREST TO THEM.

END

NR 002 OM CODE

0:40 PM IMMEDIATE 1-20-75 LWD

TO: DIRECTOR

ATTN: INSPECTION DIVISION

FROM: OMAHA

ADMINISTRATIVE INQUIRY

Assoc. Dir. ___
Dep.-A.D.-Adm. ___
Dep.-A.D.-Inv. ___
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. ___
Comp. Syst. ___
Ext. Affairs ___
Files & Com. ___
Gen. Inv. ___
Ident. ___
Inspection ___
Intell. ___
Laboratory ___
Plan. & Eval. ___
Spec. Inv. ___
Training ___
Legal Coun. ___
Telephone Rm. ___
Director Sec'y ___

HNB

RE BUTEL INSTANT DATE.

THE FOLLOWING ARE RESPONSES OF SA ROBERT L. TAGG, OMAHA, DIVISION TO REF TELETYPE.

1. ASSISTANT DIRECTOR CHARTHA D. DE LOACH INSTRUCTED SA IN THE ASSIGNMENT.

2. SA WAS ADVISED IT WAS ESSENTIAL BUREAU DEVELOPE ALL INFORMATION OF ANY PLANS WHICH MIGHT ENDANGER LIFE OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON OR OF ANY ACTIVITIES WHICH MIGHT BE IN VIOLATION OF FEDERAL OR LOCAL STATUTES.

3. SA TAGG MAINTAINED LIAISON WITH ATLANTIC CITY NEW JERSEY POLICE DEPARTMENT, NEW JERSEY STATE POLICE, AND SERVED AS FBI LIAISON AT COMMAND POST OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION, CONVENTION HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.

REC-104 62-116406

21 FEB 8 1975

4. SA TAGG REPORTED DIRECTLY TO ASSISTANT DIRECTOR DE LOACH.

END PAGE ONE.

PERS

57 FEB 14 1975

5. INFORMATION DEVELOPED WAS FURNISHED ORALLY TO ASSISTANT DIR. DE LOACH AND DICTATED TO STENOGRAPHERS ON HIS STAFF IN HIS OFFICE IN ATLANTIC CITY. SA TAGG HAS NO KNOWLEDGE AS TO WHERE THIS INFORMATION WAS FILED.

6. ALL INSTRUCTIONS RELATING TO THE ASSIGNMENT WERE RECEIVED FROM ASSISTANT DIRECTOR DE LOACH AND IN GENERAL FOLLOWED INSTRUCTIONS SET FORTH IN PARAGRAPH TWO ABOVE.

7. THE ANSWER IS NO.

8. THERE WAS NO INDICATION FROM REMARKS BY ASSISTANT DIRECTOR DE LOACH THAT THIS ASSIGNMENT WAS NOT WITHIN THE INVESTIGATIVE JURISDICTION OF THE FBI.

9. WE WERE INSTRUCTED THAT THIS ASSIGNMENT SHOULD BE CONSIDERED A CONFIDENTIAL BUREAU ASSIGNMENT.

10. SA TAGG HAS NOT DISCUSSED THIS ASSIGNMENT WITH ANYONE OUTSIDE OF THE BUREAU NOR HAS HE BEEN CONTACTED BY ANYONE OUT SIDE OF THE BUREAU IN THIS REGARD.

11. SA TAGG CAN NOT OF HIS PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OR RECOLECTION IDENTIFY INDIVIDUALS OR ORGANIZATIONS WHO WERE OR MAY HAVE BEEN SUBJECTS OF TESURS.

12. IN ADDITION TO INTELLENGENCE ACTIVITIES FBI SA'S ACTIVILY ASSISTED U. S. SECRET SERVICE IN PROTECTION OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND HIS FAMILY AT ATLANTIC CITY DURING DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

END

[illegible] PM CODE

[illegible] PM JANUARY 28, 1975 IMMEDIATE DOC

TO DIRECTOR

ATTN INSPECTION DIVISION

FROM PHILADELPHIA

ADMINISTRATIVE INQUIRY

RE BUTEL JANUARY 26, 1975.

SET FORTH HEREIN ARE ANSWERS OF SA JOHN D. MEADE TO THE SPECIFIC QUESTIONS CONTAINED IN RE TEL:

1. FORMER ASSISTANT DIRECTOR CARTHA D. DE LOACH AND FORMER NEWARK OFFICE SAC, RALPH SPACHMAN. N.J.

2. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNED BEING ALERT FOR INFORMATION REGARDING PLANS OF RADICAL AND ANTI-ESTABLISHMENT GROUPS WHICH MIGHT DO BODILY HARM TO OR CAUSE EMBARRASSMENT TO THE PRESIDENT OR HIS ASSOCIATES.

I WAS SPECIFICALLY INSTRUCTED TO CONDUCT A SURVEY FOR A MISUR IN A SHOP ON ATLANTIC AVENUE IN THE VICINITY OF CONVENTION HALL WHICH WAS RENTED TO AN UNRECALLED RADICAL GROUP.

ST-109 REC-53

REC-104

116406

21 FEB 8 1975

FBI/DOJ

57 FEB 14 1975

PAGE TWO CODE IMMEDIATE

3. I SURVEYED THE ABOVE LOCATION AND A MISUR WAS ESTABLISHED TO COVER THIS GROUP DURING THE CONVENTION.

I ALSO TOOK PART IN MANY MISURS OF RADICAL GROUPS AND PERFORMED BODY GUARD DUTIES IN AND AROUND CONVENTION HALL.

4. CHAIN OF COMMAND INCLUDED ASSISTANT DIRECTOR DE LOACH AND THE THREE OR FOUR SUPERVISORS WHO ACCOMPANIED HIM FROM SOG. I REPORTED TO ONE OR MORE OF THESE SUPERVISORS WHOSE NAMES I CANNOT RECALL AND THE INFORMATION WAS PASSED ON TO MR. DE LOACH.

5. INFORMATION I RECEIVED WAS FURNISHED MOSTLY IN FORM OF ROUGH DRAFT NOTES, WHICH I ASSUMED WERE EVENTUALLY RECORDED IN COMMUNICATIONS WHICH WOULD HAVE BEEN FILED IN THE BUREAU OR NEWARK OFFICE.

6. AS BEST I RECALL, I WAS TOLD THE ASSIGNMENT WAS TO INSURE THE PERSONAL SAFETY AND WELFARE OF THE PRESIDENT. ASSISTANT DIRECTOR DE LOACH GAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS TO ALL PERSONNEL INVOLVED.

7. I RECEIVED NO INFORMATION INDICATING INDICATING BUREAU SERVICES WERE BEING UTILIZED FOR POLITICAL REASONS.

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9. FROM THE INSTRUCTIONS RECEIVED, IT WAS APPARENT TO ME THAT THE BUREAU'S ROLE WAS TO ASSIST AND SUPPLEMENT THE SECRET SERVICE AND OTHER AGENCIES IN PROTECTING THE PRESIDENT AND THIS INCLUDED INVESTIGATION OF ANY RADICAL AND/OR ANTI-WAR GROUPS OR INDIVIDUALS WHO WERE IN ATLANTIC CITY AT THE TIME.

10. ASSISTANT DIRECTOR DE LOACH WAS EXPLICIT IN POINTING OUT TO EVERYONE INVOLVED THAT THIS WAS A VERY CONFIDENTIAL ASSIGNMENT AND SHOULD BE TREATED AS SUCH.

11. I HAVE NEVER DISCUSSED THIS ASSIGNMENT WITH ANYONE OUTSIDE THE BUREAU AND NO ATTEMPTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO INTERVIEW ME BY ANYONE OUTSIDE THE BUREAU OR BY ANY FORMER BUREAU EMPLOYEES.

11. BASED ON MY RECOLLECTION, MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. WAS COVERED BY A TESUR AND THIS ABOVE DESCRIBED RADICAL GROUP (REFER TO QUESTIONS TWO AND THREE) WHICH I SURVEYED WAS COVERED BY A MISUR.

12. BY LETTER DATED 9/1/64, I WAS COMMENDED BY MR. HOOVER FOR ESTABLISHING A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE DURING THIS OPERATION.

END

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NR002 BH CODE

A 419 PM IMMEDIATE JANUARY 26, 1975 GDM

TO: DIRECTOR ATTN: INSPECTION DIVISION.

FROM: BIRMINGHAM

HNB

ADMINISTRATIVE INQUIRY -

REBUTEL JANUARY 25, 1975.

SA JAMES F. SNIDER, BH OFFICE, RECALLS FOLLOWING CONCERNING HIS ASSIGNMENT AT 1964 DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.

1. SAC, NEWARK.

2. SA SNIDER RECALLS BUREAU ASSISTANCE REQUESTED BY SECRET SERVICE IN PROTECTING PRESIDENT DURING CONVENTION.

3. LIASON WITH SA'S WILLIAM P. CRAWFORD AND JOHN CARY WHO WERE ASSIGNED, I BELIEVE TO MINGLE WITH CROWD ON THE BOARDWALKS OUTSIDE CONVENTION HAEDQUARTERS AND TO INFILTRATE COMEDIAN DICK GREGORY GROUP TO LEARN OF ANY DISRUPTION THEY PLAN AND TO GATHER ANY INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION WHICH MAY HAVE BEEN OF ASSISTANCE TO

END PAGE ONE

REC-104 62-116405-6

21 FEB 8 1975

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THE SECRET SERVICE IN ITS PROTECTIVE FUNCTIONS.

4. AND 5. AS I RECALL THERE WAS NO INFORMATION TO REPORT, HOWEVER, HAD THERE BEEN I WOULD HAVE REPORTED TO THE SENIOR RESIDENT AGENT, ATLANTIC CITY, RA. WHOSE OFFICE WAS BEING USED BY ASSISTANT DIRECTOR DE LOACH AS SORT OF A COMMAND POST.

6. I WAS INFORMED THAT THE PURPOSE OF THE ASSIGNMENT WAS TO GATHER ANY INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION WHICH MAYBE OF ASSISTANCE TO SECRET SERVICE IN ITS PROVIDING PROTECTION TO THE PRESIDENT.

I DO NOT RECALL WHO SPECIFICALLY ADVISED ME OF THE PURPOSE OTHER THAN THE SAC, NEWARK.

7. NO.

8. THIS QUESTION IS ANSWERED IN MY RESPONSE IN QUESTION 6.

9. NO, BUT OUR ATTIRE WAS SUCH TO BLEND IN THE CROWD IN A RESORT AREA.

10. NO.

11. I HAVE NO INFORMATION OF ANY TESURS BEING OPERATED.

12. I HAVE NO OTHER INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THIS INQUIRY.

END

HOLD

NR003 BU CODE

5:40 PM IMMEDIATE JANUARY 26, 1975 DMB

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (ATTN: INSPECTION DIVISION)

FROM BUFFALO

PERSONAL ATTENTION

ADMINISTRATIVE INQUIRY

RE URTEL JANUARY 26, 1975 INSTANT.

SA WILLIAM P. CRAWFORD RESPONDS AS FOLLOWS TO RE TEL:

1. SAC THOMAS GEARTY, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

2. TO PROCEED TO WASHINGTON D.C. AND REPORT TO FBIHQ FOR FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS. AT FBIHQ A GROUP CONFERENCE INCLUDING OTHER FBI AGENTS WAS HELD BY ASSISTANT DIRECTOR CARTHA D. DE LOACH AND WFO SUPERVISOR ELMER TODD RELATIVE TO MY ASSIGNMENT.

3. MY ASSIGNMENT WAS TO ASSUME AN UNDERCOVER ROLE OF A CONSULTANT ENGINEER FOR PURPOSES OF OBTAINING INFORMATION INVOLVING POSSIBLE CIVIL DISTURBANCE AT THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION AT ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY, AUGUST 22 THRU 28, 1964.

4. I REPORTED TO ASSISTANT DIRECTOR DE LOACH WHO WAS IN CHARGE AND SUPERVISOR TODD WHO WAS SECOND IN COMMAND.

END PAGE ONE

ST-105 REC-53 REC-14 62-116406

21 FEB 8 1975

5. INFORMATION OBTAINED WAS DICTATED DAILY BY ME IN PERSON TO FBI STENOGRAPHIC PERSONNEL IN THE ATLANTIC CITY RESIDENT AGENCY TO BE TRANSCRIBED. THE FORM OF COMMUNICATIONS UTILIZED IS NOT RECALLED. I HAD NO OPPORTUNITY TO LATER PROOFREAD OR SEE THE FINISHED PRODUCTS OF MY DICTATION AND DO NOT KNOW ITS ULTIMATE DISPOSITION.

6. ASSISTANT DIRECTOR DE LOACH ADVISED ME THAT THIS ASSIGNMENT WAS AT THE REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES LYNDON B. JOHNSON. ASSISTANT DIRECTOR DE LOACH ADVISED THAT PRESIDENT JOHNSON WANTED FBI PERSONNEL IN ADDITION TO U. S. SECRET SERVICE PERSONNEL TO DETERMINE IF ANY CIVIL DISTURBANCES WERE ANTICIPATED DURING THAT CONVENTION.

7. NO

8. IT WAS CLEAR TO ME FROM THE INSTRUCTIONS I RECEIVED THAT THIS INVESTIGATION CONCERNED POSSIBLE TERRORISM BY RADICAL, EXTREMIST AND/OR MILITANT INDIVIDUALS WHO MAY BE ACTING IN ORGANIZED GROUPS OR INDIVIDUALLY.

9. NO SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS WERE RECEIVED REGARDING CONFIDENTIALLY OF THIS ASSIGNMENT.

END PAGE TWO

10. I HAVE NEVER DISCUSSED THIS ASSIGNMENT WITH ANYONE OUTSIDE THE BUREAU AND NO ONE HAS EVER INTERVIEWED ME OR ATTEMPTED TO INTERVIEW ME CONCERNING THIS MATTER.

11. I HAVE NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY TESUR BAING UTILIZED.

12. NO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

END

MAH FBIHQ ACK FOR ONE

WA CLR

NR 001 LV CODE

2:04 PM IMMEDIATE JANUARY 26, 1975 RHJ

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM LAS VEGAS (67-5)

ATTN INSPECTION DIVISION

ADMINISTRATIVE INQUIRY.

1. FORMER SAC RALPH BACHMAN OF NEWARK OFFICE.

2. TO DRESS IN CASUAL CLOTHING AND WATCH FOR INDIVIDUALS CARRYING PACKAGES OR WEAPONS AMONG THE VARIOUS PROTEST GROUPS WHO HAD GATHERED AT ATLANTIC CITY FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL CONVENTION.

3. TO MINGLE AMONG THE CROWDS, SPECIFICALLY THE AREA WHERE PROTEST GROUPS WERE CAMPING ON THE GROUNDS OPPOSITE THE HOTEL WHERE PRESIDENT JOHNSON WAS STAYING.

4. I HAVE NO KNOWLEDGE OF THE CHAIN OF COMMAND. I REPORTED TO ATLANTIC CITY RESIDENT AGENCY WITH OTHER SPECIAL AGENTS FOR ASSIGNMENT.

5. MY ASSIGNMENT DID NOT REQUIRE ME TO FURNISH INFORMATION ORALLY OR IN WRITING. MY OBSERVATION REQUIRED NO REPORTS OR MEMOS.

REC-104 62-116406-4

6. TO THE BEST OF MY RECOLLECTION, THE SENIOR RESIDENT AGENT OF THE ATLANTIC CITY RESIDENT AGENCY ADVISED ME AND

21 FEB 8 1975

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FEB 14 1975

OTHER SPECIAL AGENTS WHO HAD SIMILAR ASSIGNEMENTS TO MINGLE AMONG THE PROTEST GROUPS IN AN ATTEMPT TO ASCERTAIN THEIR PLANS AND OBSERVE ANY UNUSUAL ACTIVITY OCCURRING AMONG THESE GROUPS.

7. NO.

8. THE INSTRUCTIONS I RECEIVED ALONG WITH OTHER SPECIAL AGENTS INDICATED WE WERE TO ATTEMPT TO DETERMINE IF THE PROTEST GROUPS PLANNED ANY TERRORIST ACTIVITY. MY ASSUMPTION WAS THAT WE WERE TO ASCERTAIN INFORMATION RE ANY ACTS COMING WITHIN THE BUREAU'S JURISDICTION.

9. NO.

10. NO.

11. I HAVE NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY TESURS.

12. DUE TO THE SCOPE OF MY ASSIGNMENT, WHICH WAS LIMITED AND CONFINED TO MINGLING AND CONVERSING WITH PROTEST GROUPS IN AN EFFORT TO ASCERTAIN IF ANY ACTS OF TERRORISM WERE BEING PLANNED, I HAVE NO ADDITIONAL PERTINENT RECOLLECTIONS PERTAINING TO THIS MATTER.

END

HOLD

NR 002 NK CODE

745 PM IMMEDIATE 1/26/75 TJB

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

ATTENTION: INSPECTION DIVISION

FROM NEWARK

ADMINISTRATIVE INQUIRY

RE: BUREAU TELETYPE DATED JANUARY 26, 1975.

FOLLOWING ARE RESPONSES TO ENUMERATED QUESTIONS BY NEWARK PERSONNEL WHO PARTICIPATED IN COVERAGE OF 1964 DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION, ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY:

SA THOMAS G. BUTTLE

(1) FORMER SRA LEO T. CLARK.

(2) NO RECOLLECTION OF ANY SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS OTHER THAN RELAYED BY FORMER ASSISTANT DIRECTOR DE LOACH.

(3) I HAND CARRIED MAIL FROM ASSISTANT DIRECTOR DE LOACH TO THE ATLANTIC CITY AIRPORT AND TURNED OVER TO ALLEGHENY PILOT FOR TRANSMITTAL TO THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL AIRPORT. ALSO PICKED

REC-104 62-116395-3

FEB 8 1975

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FEB 14 1975

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PAGE TWO

UP MAIL BEING SENT TO ASSISTANT DIRECTOR DE LOACH FROM NATIONAL AIRPORT.

I AFFORDED FISUR COVERAGE OF MEMBERS OF SNCC, CORE AND WHITE AND BLACK GROUPS DEMONSTRATING AT THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

(4) ASSISTANT DIRECTOR DE LOACH AND LEO T. CLARK. I REPORTED TO CLARK.

(5) ALL INFORMATION WAS ORALLY REPORTED TO THE BEST OF MY RECOLLECTION.

(6) MY RECOLLECTION IS THAT DE LOACH HELD A CONFERENCE UPON HIS ARRIVAL IN ATLANTIC CITY TO EXPLAIN THAT INFORMATION HAD BEEN RECEIVED AT THE BUREAU INDICATING EFFORTS WOULD BE MADE TO DISRUPT THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION BY MILITANT AND/OR CIVIL RIGHTS GROUPS. DE LOACH FELT THAT ANY DISRUPTION AT THE CONVENTION COULD BE AVOIDED BY GATHERING OF INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THESE GROUPS, WHICH INFORMATION WOULD THEN BE RELAYED TO THE SECRET SERVICE AND LOCAL POLICE FOR APPROPRIATE ACTION.

(7) NO.

(8) NO SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS RECALLED, HOWEVER, MY ACTIVITIES WERE ASSUMED TO BE WITHIN THE INVESTIGATIVE JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU.

(9) NO RECOLLECTION. ASSIGNMENT WAS AFFORDED THE SAME CONFIDENTIALITY AS IN ANY OTHER BUREAU SECURITY MATTER.

(10) NO. NO. NO ATTEMPTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO INTERVIEW ME BY ANY FORMER BUREAU EMPLOYEE.

(11) I WAS NOT INVOLVED IN ANY TESUR ACTIVITY.

(12) NONE.

SA HARRY D. JONES

(1) SRA LEO T. CLARK.

(2) TO STAND SECURITY WATCH AT THE ATLANTIC CITY RA AND RELATED SPACES FROM 11 P.M. UNTIL ABOUT 10 A.M. THE NEXT DAY AND TO BURN THE TRASH.

(3) TO STAND SECURITY WATCH FROM 11 P.M. TO ABOUT 10 A.M. THE NEXT DAY AND TO ANSWER THE TELEPHONE.

(4) THE CHAIN OF COMMAND WAS ASSISTANT DIRECTOR DE LOACH AND SRA LEO T. CLARK. I REPORTED DIRECTLY TO MR. DE LOACH.

(5) MY RESULTS WERE FURNISHED ORALLY EXCEPT ON ONE OCCASION

WHEN I WAS UNABLE TO CONTACT SECRET SERVICE AT CONVENTION HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, REGARDING A SECURITY MATTER. I WAS ADVISED TO SUBMIT A MEMORANDUM TO THE DIRECTOR, WHICH I DID. ON THIS OCCASION, THE SECRET SERVICE OFFICE AT CONVENTION HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, WAS CLOSED, AND I NOTIFIED THE NIGHT SUPERVISOR AT THE BUREAU, NAME NOT RECALLED, ON THE FACTS AND HE TOLD ME TO SUBMIT A MEMORANDUM. THAT WAS THE ONLY OCCASION IN WHICH I SUBMITTED A WRITTEN MEMORANDUM.

(6) IN FULFILLING THIS ASSIGNMENT, MY ONLY INSTRUCTION WAS TO MAINTAIN SECURITY AT THE ATLANTIC CITY RA SPACES AND THE SPECIAL OFFICE SET UP ON THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING, PACIFIC AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUES, ATLANTIC CITY, AND TO HANDLE ALL INQUIRIES. IT IS NOTED THAT MR. DE LOACH GENERALLY LEFT THE OFFICE ABOUT ONE A.M. AND AFTER THAT TIME THERE WERE PRACTICALLY NO INCOMING TELEPHONE CALLS.

(7) NO INFORMATION WAS RECEIVED BY ME THAT THE BUREAU'S SERVICES WERE BEING UTILIZED FOR POLITICAL REASON.

(8) I HAD NOT RECEIVED ANY SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS ABOUT THIS OPERATION BUT IT WAS MY UNDERSTANDING THAT THE BUREAU'S

INTEREST IN THIS MATTER WAS INTERNAL SECURITY OF THE UNITED STATES REGARDING POSSIBLE RACIAL MATTERS THAT WOULD LEAD TO RACIAL UNREST OR CIVIL STRIFE. ALSO TO OBTAIN INFORMATION OF ANY RACIAL UNREST THAT COULD BE DISSEMINATED TO APPROPRIATE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES.

(9) NO SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS WERE ISSUED. I ASSUMED THAT THIS ASSIGNMENT, AS WELL AS OTHER BUREAU ASSIGNMENTS OF THIS NATURE, WAS TO BE REGARDED AS CONFIDENTIAL.

(10) I NEVER DISCUSSED THIS ASSIGNMENT WITH ANY PERSON OUTSIDE THE BUREAU.

(11) I HAD NO PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF ANY TESURS. I FEEL THAT OUR INVOLVEMENT WAS OF AN INTELLIGENCE GATHERING NATURE CONCERNING CORE, SNCC, AND OTHER GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS WHO CAME TO ATLANTIC CITY TO POSSIBLY INVOLVE THEMSELVES IN RACIAL AND CIVIL UNREST.

(12) THE FOREGOING ELEVEN QUESTIONS, I BELIEVE, CONCERNING THE INQUIRY OF MY ACTIVITIES DURING THE 1964 DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION COMPLETELY COVERS MY ACTIVITIES. I AM UNABLE TO RECOMMEND FURTHER QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS MATTER.

JOHN J. CONNOLLY, JR.

(1) SAC RALPH W. BACHMAN INSTRUCTED FORMER SA JOHN P. DEVLIN AND MYSELF TO PREPARE NECESSARY SOUND EQUIPMENT FOR POSSIBLE COVERAGE AT THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION IN ATLANTIC CITY. HE STATED THAT FULL DETAILS WOULD BE FORTHCOMING FROM ASSISTANT DIRECTOR CARTHA D. DE LOACH WHO WOULD MEET US AT ATLANTIC CITY. SA B.D. WILLIAMS JOINED US LATER IN THE DAY.

(2) MR. DE LOACH INSTRUCTED US TO INSTITUTE TELEPHONE AND, IF POSSIBLE, MICROPHONE COVERAGE OF THE SUITE (TWO ROOMS) OCCUPIED BY MARTIN LUTHER KING AND HIS PARTY, AND POSSIBLE ADDITIONAL COVERAGE AT A FUTURE TIME. MR. DE LOACH TOLD US THAT PRESIDENT JOHNSON INSTRUCTED HIM TO INITIATE WHATEVER COVERAGE NECESSARY TO GET ANY INFORMATION WHICH MIGHT CAUSE EMBARRASSMENT TO THE PRESIDENT.

(3) TO INSTITUTE TELEPHONE, AND IF POSSIBLE, MICROPHONE COVERAGE ON THE HOTEL ROOMS OCCUPIED BY MARTIN LUTHER KING AND HIS PARTY. WE WERE INSTRUCTED BY MR. DE LOACH THAT OTHER COVERAGE MIGHT ALSO BE NECESSARY AS THE CONVENTION CONTINUED. HE LATER

REQUESTED MICROPHONE COVERAGE ON THE HEADQUARTERS OF SNCC AND CORE, WHICH OCCUPIED A STORE IN ATLANTIC CITY. THIS WAS DONE. WE WERE LATER INFORMED THAT NO ADDITIONAL TECHNICAL COVERAGE WOULD BE NECESSARY. DEVLIN AND I MONITORED THE TELEPHONE COVERAGE ON KING. IT WAS NOT PRACTICAL TO INSTITUTE MICROPHONE COVERAGE ON HIS SUITE.

(4) WE REPORTED DIRECTLY TO MR. DE LOACH OR HIS ASSISTANT, WHOSE NAME I CAN NOT RECALL.

(5) RESULTS WERE GIVEN TO THE PERSONS MENTIONED IN ITEM 4 ORALLY. WE MAINTAINED NOTES. THESE WERE LATER INITIALED AND FILED IN NEWARK OFFICE.

(6) SEE ITEM 2.

(7-8) MR. DE LOACH INSTRUCTED THAT THE PRESIDENT DESIRED INFORMATION COVERING REVOLUTIONARY OR TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS AND THEIR ATTEMPTS TO GAIN RECOGNITION EVEN AT THE EXPENSE OF CAUSING EMBARRASSMENT TO THE PRESIDENT. MR. DE LOACH STATED HE WANTED INFORMATION OF ANY KIND WHICH MIGHT RELATE TO THE CONVENTION.

(9) NO.

NK

PAGE EIGHT

(10) NO.

(11) MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., AND THE HEADQUARTERS OF SNCC AND CORE.

(12) MR. DE LOACH PLACED SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON THE FACT THAT THE PRESIDENT DID NOT WISH TO BE EMBARRASSED IN ANY WAY AND THAT WE MUST GATHER WHATEVER INFORMATION NECESSARY TO ASSURE THAT THERE WOULD BE NO EMBARRASSMENT.

DONALD E. ALMAN

(1) MY SUPERVISOR WAS NEWELL S. IRWIN.

(2) NO SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS. ADVISED TO BE AVAILABLE IN ATLANTIC CITY FOR ANY TASK WHICH NEEDED TO BE PERFORMED.

(3) VARIOUS ASSIGNMENTS; MANNED TELEPHONE IN RA; RELIEF ON PHONE TAP ONE DAY ON MARTIN LUTHER KING; ASSIGNED TO FLOOR OF CONVENTION HALL IN AREA OF MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM PARTY AS INDICATION WAS THEY INTENDED TO MAKE TROUBLE; ASSIGNED TO POSITION OPPOSITE BALCONY WHEN PRESIDENT APPEARED. THIS APPARENTLY TO BOLSTER SECRET SERVICE AGENTS MINGLING IN CROWD.

(4) CARTHA DE LOACH WAS IN COMMAND AND ISSUED ALL INSTRUCTIONS GENERALLY THROUGH SRA CLARK. INFORMATION WOULD

HAVE BEEN RETURNED THROUGH THE SAME CHANNELS.

(5) ONLY WRITTEN INFORMATION, IF ANY, WOULD HAVE BEEN LOG MAINTAINED DURING MY ONE-TIME RELIEF ON KING TAP.

(6) PRIMARY PURPOSE OF MY ASSIGNMENT TO ATLANTIC CITY, AS I SEE IT, WAS TO PERFORM ANY GENERAL ASSIGNMENT AS DIRECTED BY SRA LEO CLARK. AS I SAW MY ASSIGNMENT, IT WAS FOR PURPOSE OF OBSERVING DEMONSTRATORS AND IDENTIFYING INDIVIDUALS WHO MIGHT DISRUPT OR BE PRONE TO VIOLENCE.

(7) NO.

(8) TO THE BEST OF MY RECOLLECTION, ALL INSTRUCTIONS I MAY HAVE RECEIVED INDICATED TO ME THAT I WAS IN ATLANTIC CITY WITH OTHER AGENTS TO PROTECT THE BUREAU'S INTEREST IN MATTERS FALLING WITHIN ITS INVESTIGATIVE JURISDICTION.

(9) I DO NOT RECALL ANY SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS IN THIS REGARD; HOWEVER, I AFFORDED IT THE SAME CONFIDENTIALITY I WOULD AFFORD ANY OTHER BUREAU ASSIGNMENT.

(10) NO.

(11) MARTIN LUTHER KING, MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM PARTY, DICK GREGORY.

NK

PAGE TEN

(12) NONE.

GUS M. MOORE

I WAS ASSIGNED BY SUPERVISOR CHARLES J. SHELDON TO WORK GENERAL CRIMINAL MATTERS IN THE ATLANTIC CITY RA TERRITORY DURING THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION. I HAD ASSIGNMENTS ON TWO NIGHTS IN RELATION TO THE CONVENTION.

(1) SRA LEO CLARK.

(2) NO SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS.

(3) ONE NIGHT WAS TO OBSERVE THE AREA NEAR THE CONVENTION HALL FOR POSSIBLE VIOLENCE AMONG VARIOUS GROUPS MILLING AROUND OUTSIDE HALL. ON ANOTHER NIGHT, I WAS INSTRUCTED TO GO TO THE FLOOR OF THE CONVENTION AND REMAIN IN THE AREA OF THE MISSISSIPPI DELEGATION, SINCE TROUBLE MAY BE EXPECTED IN THAT AREA BETWEEN REGULAR DELEGATES AND THE MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATS.

(4) INFORMATION WOULD HAVE BEEN FURNISHED TO SRA LEO CLARK.

(5) NO INFORMATION TO REPORT WAS RECEIVED. NO ROUGH DRAFT NOTES MAINTAINED. NO COMMUNICATION PREPARED.

(6) THE PURPOSE WAS NOT EXPLAINED TO ME OTHER THAN WHAT IS SET OUT IN NUMBER 3.

(7) NO.

(8) MY ASSIGNMENT WAS TO OBSERVE DEMONSTRATORS OUTSIDE THE CONVENTION HALL WHO MAY BE PRONE TO VIOLENCE AND TO IDENTIFY THE GROUP. THE NIGHT ON THE CONVENTION FLOOR WAS TO POSSIBLY PROTECT THE PRESIDENT SHOULD AFY DISTURBANCE OCCUR.

(9) NO.

(10) NO.

(11) UNKNOWN. I HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY COVERAGE.

(12) MY KNOWLEDGE LIMITED TO ANSWERS IN ITEMS 1 THROUGH 11.

SENIOR RMT WILLIAM L. DWYER

(1) SAC RALPH W. BACHMAN.

(2) NONE, OTHER THAN TO STAND BY AT ATLANTIC CITY RA TO PROVIDE RADIO COMMUNICATIONS.

(3) MAINTAIN RADIO COVERAGE BOTH PORTABLE AND BASE STATION AT THE RA, CONVENTION HALL, AND TO AGENTS ASSIGNED TO BOARDWALK IN MOBILE UNITS AND WITH PORTABLE EQUIPMENT.

(4) ASSISTANT DIRECTOR DE LOACH AND SRA LEO T. CLARK.

(5) NOT APPLICABLE. (ORALLY, WHETHER RADIO COVERAGE WAS SATISFACTORY OR NOT.)

(6) TOLD NOTHING OTHER THAN TO PROVIDE SATISFACTORY RADIO COMMUNICATIONS.

(7) NO.

(8) MY INSTRUCTIONS WERE TO REPORT TO ATLANTIC CITY RA FOR RADIO PURPOSES AND IT WAS CLEAR IT WAS A MATTER FALLING WITHIN THE BUREAU'S JURISDICTION.

(9) I CANNOT RECALL DIRECTLY. BUT I TREAT ALL BUREAU WORK I PERFORM AS CONFIDENTIAL.

(10) NO.

(11) TESURS IS A TERM I AM UNFAMILIAR WITH.

(12) NONE.

DALE R. SUTTON

(1) MY SUPERVISOR WAS CONRAD W. THOMPSON.

(2) I WAS DETAILED TO GO TO ATLANTIC CITY AND AWAIT INSTRUCTIONS THROUGH THE SRA, LEO T. CLARK.

(3) MY INSTRUCTIONS WERE TO ASSIST WHEREVER NEEDED AND PARTICULARLY TO PROTECT THE BUREAU'S INTERESTS AND ASSIST THE SECRET SERVICE DETAIL AT THE CONVENTION. I WORKED THROUGH THE ATLANTIC CITY SRA. SPECIFICALLY, I WORKED ON THE CONVENTION

FLOOR AT VARIOUS TIMES AND PARTICULARLY WHEN PRESIDENT LYNDON JOHNSON ARRIVED AT THE CONVENTION. THE SECRET SERVICE DETAIL WAS CONCERNED WITH DEMONSTRATIONS ON THE CONVENTION FLOOR AND THE USE OF CREDENTIALS PASSED OUT OF DOORS AND WINDOWS TO VARIOUS INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS TO ENABLE THEM TO ENTER CONVENTION HALL AND CONDUCT DEMONSTRATIONS AND USE DISRUPTIVE TACTICS.

(4) OVERALL SUPERVISION AT ATLANTIC CITY WAS BY MR. CARTHA DE LOACH; HOWEVER, MY ASSIGNMENTS ALL CAME THROUGH SRA CLARK WHO WORKED CLOSELY WITH STATE POLICE AND SECRET SERVICE.

(5) ALL INFORMATION OBTAINED WAS FURNISHED ORALLY TO SRA CLARK.

(6) NOTIFICATION OF THIS ASSIGNMENT WAS BY SUPERVISOR CONRAD W. THOMPSON. I WAS ADVISED THAT MY PRESENCE AND THAT OF OTHER AGENTS WAS MAINLY TO ASSIST SECRET SERVICE MEN IN THEIR SECURITY RESPONSIBILITIES AND TO BE AN OBSERVER AT ANY DEMONSTRATIONS WHICH MIGHT OCCUR ON THE FLOOR OF THE CONVENTION.

(7) NO.

(8) MY UNDERSTANDING WAS THAT AGENTS WERE THERE AS

OBSERVERS AND TO ASSIST SECRET SERVICE AND CARRY OUT THE OVERALL RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE FBI.

(9) THE IDENTIFICATION ISSUED TO ME WAS THAT OF AN NBC NEWSMAN AND I WAS CAUTIONED TO KEEP MY IDENTITY CONCEALED, PARTICULARLY ON THE FLOOR OF THE CONVENTION.

(10) NO.

(11) I HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY TESUR COVERAGE.

(12) NONE.

LLOYD A. NELSON

(1) EITHER SAC RALPH W. BACHMAN OR ASSISTANT DIRECTOR CARTHA DE LOACH INSTRUCTED US TO PARTICIPATE IN THE ASSIGNMENT.

(2) THE ONLY INSTRUCTIONS I HAD WERE TO PHOTOGRAPH THE GROUPS WHICH HAD THE POTENTIAL FOR VIOLENCE, SUCH AS SNCC AND CORE. NO SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS WERE GIVEN.

(3) MY ASSIGNMENT WAS STRICTLY PHOTOGRAPHY.

(4) AS I RECALL, MR. DE LOACH HAD TWO OR THREE MEN WITH HIM FROM THE BUREAU; HOWEVER, I DO NOT RECALL THEIR NAMES. WE MAY HAVE REPORTED TO THEM OR TO MR. DE LOACH. ACTUALLY, THERE WAS NO DAY-TO-DAY REPORTING OF WHAT I HAD DONE AND WHEN

THE CONVENTION WAS OVER, ALL THE EXPOSED FILM WAS TURNED OVER TO MR. DE LOACH AND HIS ASSISTANTS TO BE TAKEN TO THE BUREAU.

(5) THE ONLY INFORMATION I EVER GAVE WOULD HAVE BEEN ORALLY AND I NEVER WROTE ANY MEMORANDA OF ANY TYPE.

(6) AS I RECALL, MY ASSIGNMENT WAS TO PHOTOGRAPH ACTIVITIES MAINLY IN THE AREA OF CONVENTION HALL AND THE BOARDWALK. IT WAS MY IMPRESSION THAT IN THE EVENT ANY OF THESE GROUPS, SUCH AS SNCC OR CORE, HAD ANY DEMONSTRATIONS OR IF ANY VIOLENCE OCCURRED THAT PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE SITUATION WOULD BE OBTAINED AND COULD BE USED LATER TO IDENTIFY THE PEOPLE INVOLVED.

(7) I HAVE NO PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE FINAL DESTINATION OF ANY OF THE INFORMATION RECEIVED BUT I RECALL THAT ONE OF THE PRESIDENT'S AIDES, WHOSE NAME I BELIEVE WAS WALTER JENKINS, WAS EITHER AT CONVENTION HALL OR AT SOME OTHER OFFICE IN THE CITY. I BELIEVE THAT MR. DE LOACH CONTACTED JENKINS WITH INFORMATION HE MIGHT HAVE RECEIVED.

(8) IT IS MY OPINION THAT OUR PURPOSE WAS TO OBTAIN INFORMATION REGARDING THE POSSIBLE ACTIONS OF THE SNCC OR CORE GROUPS SO THAT APPROPRIATE PEOPLE COULD BE FOREWARNED OF ANY

POSSIBLE DEMONSTRATIONS OR VIOLENCE. ALL OF THIS WOULD BE WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU.

(9) I RECALL NO SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE ASSIGNMENT; HOWEVER, IT WAS TREATED IN THE NORMAL CONFIDENTIAL MANNER AS ALL BUREAU WORK.

(10) I NEVER DISCUSSED THIS ASSIGNMENT WITH ANYONE OUTSIDE THE BUREAU.

(11) I KNOW OF NO INDIVIDUALS OR ORGANIZATIONS THAT WERE COVERED BY TESURS.

(12) AN ARTICLE IN THE NEWSPAPER INDICATED THAT DE LOACH HAD A DIRECT LINE TO THE WHITE HOUSE. I AM AWARE OF THE FACT THAT THEY DID HAVE A DIRECT LINE TO THE BUREAU; HOWEVER, I KNOW OF NO DIRECT LINE TO THE WHITE HOUSE AND NEVER HEARD THIS DISCUSSED.

THIS CONCLUDES RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS OF PERTINENT NEWARK PERSONNEL REQUESTED IN REBUTEL.

END

TJT FB I WASH DC CLR

Item #9 This Item requests a memorandum contained in Newark files dated 8/22/64, concerning technical surveillance at the Democratic National Convention (DNC). The following memorandum dated 8/21/64, concerns technical surveillance at the DNC and is believed to be responsive to this request.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : FILE DATE: 8/21/64

FROM : AC R. W. BACHMAN JUNE

SUBJECT: ARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SM-C

At 5:30 p.m., 8/20/64, Assistant Director William Sullivan telephoned from the Bureau. He stated that according to Bureau information KING is to arrive at the Claridge Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., on Saturday, 8/22/64, or Sunday, 8/23/64; that we should arrange tesur and misur coverage but should not go beyond one man at the hotel in ascertaining the room assignments of KING. He authorized us to rent a room at the hotel for monitoring.

At 3:51 p.m., 8/21/64, I telephonically advised Mr. Sullivan that KING is on the V.I.P. list at the hotel, his reservations having been made by the Democratic National Committee; that he previously requested three single connecting rooms, starting Sunday, 8/23/64, that no word has been received from the hotel of a possible earlier arrival date; that the hotel tentatively plans to assign him Rooms 1901, 1902 and 1923, the latter connecting with 1901, but being around the corner from the other two; that the hotel at this time has a problem as Room 1923 is occupied and although the people previously checking in at the hotel were advised that the room should be vacated by 8/23/64 because of the convention, the hotel has had no word from the occupants of Room 1923 as to whether he plans to abide by theseinstructions; that we have obtained for our use Room 1821.

Mr. Sullivan stated that it would be permissible to go ahead and effect tesur and misur coverage in 1901 and 1902 and to handle 1923 when it is vacated.

Foregoing for record purposes.

8/23/64 Jesus Castillo
in Rm 1902 ELECTRONIC SOURCE
& 1923 ELECTRONIC SOURCE

RWB:ets
(1)

100-47520-[illegible]

SEARCHED ..... INDEXED .....
SERIALIZED ..... FILED .....
AUG 21 1964
FBI — NEWARK

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, NEWARK

DATE: 8/29/64

FROM : SA BERNARD J. CONNELL

SUBJECT: DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION
ATLANTIC CITY
8/24 - 28/64

JUNE

At 5:35, SRA LEO CLARK advised SA RUSSELL H. HORNER, that Rev. MARTIN LUTHER KING had finished testifying at 4:25 PM and was still standing by in the Committee Room. SA TOM BUTTLE was in a position to observe when KING would leave the room.

With respect to other agents CLARK stated that the work on the two phones has been completed; however, they could not get in the mike, in view of the fact that they had to leave the room. (Supervisor BERT TURNER of Division 5 at the Bureau advised of this by SA B.J. CONNELL.)

CLARK also stated that on Bureau instructions a mike should be considered for temporary CORE Headquarters at 2414 Atlantic Avenue, Atlantic City, New Jersey.

CLARK advised he was notified by New Jersey State Police that in their monitoring of the Citizens Band Radio they have heard statements by CORE which they feel are inflammatory. CLARK stated that the Bureau instructions to him are that the Bureau also wants coverage of this Citizens Radio Band.

CLARK also advised of additional equipment that would be needed by SA JOHN DEVLIN at Atlantic City. SA HORNER contacted SA B.D. WILLIAMS who will secure the necessary equipment and with SA JOHN CREAMER will return to Atlantic City.

BJC:dm
(1)

100-47520 Sub 2

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
FBI — NEWARK

7-2-68
SAC LETTER 68-38

(B) INVESTIGATIVE COVERS. -- At a recent antidraft demonstration, a Bureau Agent posing as a newsman was recognized by a representative of a newspaper that has been traditionally hostile to the FBI. The Special Agent involved was attempting to identify the demonstrators and those who were burning their draft cards, and to record statements of various individuals participating in the demonstration. A distorted news item regarding the Agent's activities appeared in a subsequent issue of that paper reflecting the Bureau in an unfavorable light.

Consequently, you should instruct your Agent personnel that, henceforth, no matter what the justification, they are not to pose as newsmen or representatives of any wire service for the purpose of establishing an investigative cover.

(Security Letter on attached pages)

6 ENCLOSURE

MAILED 2
JUL 2 1968
COMM-FBI

REC 46 -3592

25 JUL 9 1968

57 JUL 10 1968

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 6/25/68

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: INVESTIGATIVE COVERS USED BY SPECIAL AGENTS

As you are aware, a distorted news item appeared in the June 18th issue of "The Washington Post" in which it was alleged that a Special Agent had posed as a representative of the International News Service (INS) at the anti-draft demonstration in front of the U.S. Supreme Court on June 17, 1968.

As a matter of background, the Department had requested FBI coverage of this demonstration; consequently, a Special Agent of the Washington Field Office, carrying a tape recorder, mingled with newsmen at the demonstration in order to identify participants, those who burned their draft cards, and to record the comments of various spokesmen for the demonstrators. In response to inquiries from the demonstrators, the Special Agent indicated he was a free-lance reporter. At no time did he identify himself as a member of INS.

Unfortunately, the Special Agent was recognized by a Washington Post reporter who is obviously responsible for the news report which subsequently appeared in that paper. It is noted that the Special Agent and his supervisor have since been censured for failing to anticipate the possibility that the Special Agent might be recognized by members of the news media present at the demonstration.

Mr. DeLoach has received a letter from Julius Frandsen, Vice President and Washington Manager of United Press International (UPI), who is a good friend of the Bureau and is on the Special Correspondents List, pointing out the undesirable features of having Agents represent themselves as newsmen. The Director has noted, "We must never use cover of a newspaper nor of a wire service. H."

Enclosure -

REC-42 16-[illegible]-418

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Bishop - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Callahan - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Casper - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Gale - Enclosure

4 JUL 5 1968

JUL 9 1968

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: INVESTIGATIVE COVERS USED
BY SPECIAL AGENTS

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached SAC Letter, apprising the field of the Director's instructions, be approved and appropriately disseminated.

United Press International

GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING, 220 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

JULIUS FRANDSEN
VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON MANAGER
315 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

June 19, 1968

Mr. Cartha D. DeLoach
Assistant to the Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
The Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Deke:

I know that various subterfuges necessarily must be resorted to from time to time.

But I think there are excellent reasons why it is undesirable for agents to represent themselves as newspapermen and particularly as news agency men.

For one thing, of which you may not be aware, American correspondents in many parts of the world have run into problems because news sources harbor a suspicion they have undercover U.S. government connections. Our non-friends are likely to use references such as were in the paper Tuesday morning to keep such unfounded suspicions alive.

In any event, they shouldn't use the name of such a near-reality as "International News Service". UPI and INS were merged barely ten years ago to form UPI, and I believe we still hold rights to the name of INS.

REC-42 EX-110 417

Sincerely,

Julius

Julius Frandsen

4 JUL 9 1968

P. S. Or you could have them say they're from the Post

P.S. — OR you could have them say they're

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744, 1968

TO:

Director
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Beaver
Miss Gandy
Miss Holmes
Personnel Files Section
Records Branch
Mrs. Skillman
Mrs. Brown
John Quander

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

See Me
Send File
Please Call Me

For appropriate action
Note and Return

Clyde Tolson

XEROX
JUL 9 1968

66-16229-417

This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized personnel without the express approval of the FBI .

United Press International
INCORPORATED IN NEW YORK
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004

WASHINGTON
JUN 20
D.C.

U.S. POSTAGE
6c
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Mr. Cartha D.DeLoach
Assistant to the Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
The Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

5736

Data pertaining to the possible prosecution of William C. Sullivan has not been removed from this package.

10/28

SSC request 8/27/75 Part I, Item 7(c).

Materials requested under #3 of this Item are exempted from delivery per Senator Church letter to the Attorney General 8/28/75, as these materials pertain to the DeLoach August 24 - 27, 1964, memoranda concerning the 1964 Democratic Convention and/or summaries or quotes from conversations monitored during electronic surveillance of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

For Retention

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Mohr
1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Evans
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Bland
1-Mr. Baumgardner

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible], KENSINGTON

[illegible] ([illegible]).

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] CITY, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

LIMITED NUMBER OF QUALITY

[illegible] / [illegible],

[illegible] ARE COMING TO ATLANTIC

CITY [illegible]. [illegible],

[illegible] AUTHORITY FOR THEM TO ACCOMPANY THE

[illegible] OF [illegible].

YOU SHOULD MAKE CERTAIN YOU HAVE SUCH CONTROL OVER YOUR INFORMANTS

[illegible] YOUR [illegible] OF ANY [illegible]

COPIES DESTROYED
R209 DEC 23 1970

REC [illegible]

VIA TELETYPE

AUG 24 1964

118

FJB [illegible]
(12)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

1 - Mr. Belmont

CODE

1 - Mr. Sullivan

URGENT

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Bland

TO ALL CONTINENTAL OFFICES

RE: FIELDFOR FBI

INCLUSION OF LITTERATED NATIONAL CONVENTION, FUNDAMENTAL SECURITY (SECRET SERVICE).

PROTECT BEGINNING ANGLE TWO ZERO LADY.

INASMUCH AS MANY HAVE FOR CALL OF OFFICES HAD NO POSITIVE INCLUSIONS TO REPORT IN VIOLATIONS RELATIVE TO INVESTIGATIONS OF CONVENTION IN SUPPORTING, BUT CROWDS AND AGITATIONS, FOLLOWS AND CRIMINAL ELEMENTS, INVESTIGATIONS HAVE BEEN AND ACTIVE. OTHER OFFICES HAVING POSITIVE DATA WILL BE REQUIRED TO SUBMIT TELETYPE TO REACH BUREAU BY 8:00 A.M., EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME, FOLLOWING DATE OF RECEIPT. ANY INFORMATION OF EXTREME IMPORTANCE OR URGENCY SHOULD BE SUBMITTED IMMEDIATELY BY TELEPHONE OR TELETYPE IF WARRANTED. FAILURE OF ANY OFFICE TO SUBMIT PERTINENT DATA IN ACCORDANCE WITH THESE INSTRUCTIONS WILL DELAY IN REQUEST FOR EXPLANATIONS.

2 - WFO

FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

VIA RADIOGRAM
AUG 24 1964

VIA TELETYPE
AUG 21 1964
ENCIPHERED

REC 39

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☑

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION.

The Deputy Attorney General

Director, FBI

August 21, 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Name Check

MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY DELEGATION

Reference is made to the letter from Mr. John Doar, Civil Rights Division, dated August 19, 1964, wherein it was requested that the files of this Bureau be checked for any background information available concerning 68 persons who are affiliated with the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation.

Inasmuch as no identifying information was furnished concerning these persons, which names in some instances contain first initials only, the search was necessarily limited to references from the State of Mississippi. Further, the information being furnished may or may not pertain to the individuals in question as this Bureau has not conducted any investigation concerning the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party nor has it taken any steps to identify Party members.

The following names have been searched with no information located which would appear to be pertinent.

Delegates

Mrs. Elizabeth Blackwell
Mrs. Mari Blalock
Mr. Charles Bryant
Mr. James Carr
Mr. Chola Collier
Mr. Willie Irving
Mr. N. L. Kirkland
Mr. Eddie Mack
Mrs. Annie Matthews
Mrs. Yvonne MacDowan
Mr. Leslie McClemore
Mr. Cliff Whitsape
Mrs. Hattie Palmer
Mr. Robert Lee Lincoln
Mr. Slate Mallworth
Mr. Joseph Stone
Mr. Abraham Washington
Mr. Robert [illegible]

Alternates

Reverend J. F. MacRae
Mr. Joe Newton
Mrs. L. A. Aquinelus
Mrs. Beverly [illegible]
Mr. Henry Reaves
Mrs. Winona Sander
Mrs. Mildred Tyson

MAILED 8
AUG 21 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

DRR:ncb
(11) ENCLOSURE

NOTE: No check of Identification Division records attempted as no identifying information furnish

The Deputy Attorney General

In addition, there are attached an original and one copy of memoranda concerning each of the following named persons.

National Committeeman: Reverend Edwin King
Chairman of the Delegation: Mr. Aaron Henry

Delegates

Dr. A. D. Beittel	Mrs. Winston Hudson	Mr. Willie Scott
Mr. J. C. Fairley	Reverend R. J. Porter	Mr. Clifton R. Whitley

Alternates

Reverend W. G. Middleton

A check of FBI files concerning the remaining names is in process and you will be furnished the results thereof immediately upon completion.

Enclosures (18)

August 21, 1964

REVEREND EDWIN KING

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

The November 10, 1960, issue of the "Montgomery Advertiser," a daily newspaper which is published in Montgomery, Alabama, reported that a Reverend King was convicted for failing to leave a downtown hotel where he had sought to be served together with Elroy Embry, Negro, of Montgomery. Reverend King was identified as a white minister of Boston, Massachusetts.

The Washington "Evening Star" reported on July 21, 1964, that Reverend Edwin King, a white Methodist minister, had been selected by the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party as a national committeeman. The article stated Reverend King is chaplain at the predominantly Negro Tougaloo College which is located near Jackson, Mississippi.

DRR:ncb
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb)

62-111555-4

ENCLOSURE

August 21, 1964

AARON HENRY

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

Aaron E. Henry is a pharmacist who resides in Clarksdale, Mississippi, where he owns a drugstore. He is the State President of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and is on the Mississippi State Board of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Mr. Henry was arrested by the Clarksdale, Mississippi, Police Department on March 3, 1962, charged with having picked up a white male hitchhiker and having attempted acts of perversion on him. He was convicted in Bolivar County Court, Cleveland, Mississippi, on May 22, 1962, and sentenced to 60 days in jail and fined $250. On February 17, 1964, the Supreme Court of the United States granted certiorari in this case, and it is currently in a pending status with argument on it scheduled for the next term of the Court. (44-19175-8)

At the time of his arrest, Mr. Henry reportedly stated his arrest was a "diabolical plot cooked up" by Chief of Police Ben C. Collins, Clarksdale, and Coahoma County Attorney Thomas H. Pearson. Libel suits were filed against Henry and on July 20, 1962, a $25,000 judgment was awarded to Mr. Pearson. On July 23, 1962, a jury awarded Chief Collins $15,000. Both awards were appealed. A Petition for a Writ of Certiorari was filed with the United States Supreme Court in both libel cases on May 15, 1964. (44-19175-29)

On September 16, 1962, Mr. Henry advised the FBI that two front glass windows of his Fourth Street Drugstore, Clarksdale, had been broken. He advised that eight wrist watches had been taken from one window; however, he stated it was his opinion the windows had been broken because of his connection with the NAACP and his Negro voter registration activities. On March 6, 1963, the windows of his drugstore were again broken; however, an inventory failed to indicate that merchandise was missing. Mr. Henry again expressed his opinion the damage resulted from his activities in civil rights matters. (44-21527-2)

Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:mcb

Aaron Henry

On April 23, 1963, two ignited Molotov cocktails were thrown into the home of Mr. Henry. Representative Charles C. Diggs, Jr., of Michigan, was a guest in the Henry home at the time. Sheriff L. A. Ross, Jr., Clarksdale, advised the FBI that Theodore Allison Carr and Aubrey Cauthen admitted they threw the Molotov cocktails into the home of Mr. Henry. The sheriff stated that both Carr and Cauthen were drunk at the time of the incident and for a considerable time prior to it. On July 23, 1963, a jury in the Circuit Court of Coahoma County, Clarksdale, rendered a verdict of not guilty in the trial of Theodore Carr. The charges against Aubrey Cauthen were remanded to file on July 21, 1963, and he was not prosecuted. (157-866-22)

August 21, 1964

DR. A. D. BEITTEL

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

N.T.

In 1943, the FBI received a complaint that Dr. A. D. Beittel, then of Guilford College, North Carolina, had made un-American statements and was attempting to influence young men not to enlist in the U. S. military service. Investigation failed to substantiate these allegations although Beittel was described as a radical sociologist. He is presently reported as residing in Tougaloo, Mississippi. There is no additional information contained in Bureau files concerning Beittel. (100-193303)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb)

DRR:ncb
(11)

GHS
OIPR

This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized personnel without the express approval of the FBI.

62-116555-4

ENCLOSURE

August 21, 1964

J. C. FAIRLEY

N.J

The files of this Bureau contain the following information which may pertain to the captioned individual.

J. C. Fairley, operator of a radio and television repair shop, 822 Mobile Street, Hattiesburg, Mississippi, was president of the Forrest County Chapter, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Hattiesburg, Mississippi, in 1963.

(157-6-22 044; 72 1495 101)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb)

DRR:ncb
(11)

GHS
DRR

This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized personnel without the express approval of the FBI.

62-109255-4

ENCLOSURE

August 21, 1964

MRS. WINSTON HUDSON

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

The files of this Bureau reveal that Mrs. Winson Hudson resided at Box 243, Route 3, Carthage, Mississippi, in February, 1964.

WHJ:NCB
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb)

ENCLOSURE

August 21, 1964

EDWARD R. S. POWER

The files of this Bureau contain the following information which may pertain to captioned individual.

During September, 1963, a Negro group in Meridian, Mississippi, sent a letter to all white establishments in the Meridian area appealing that the merchants on a voluntary basis extend courtesies and services to citizens without distinction of race or color and make jobs available to Negro applicants on the basis of qualifications. The letter was sent out under the title "Meridian and Lauderdale County Human Rights Association, Meridian, Mississippi." Reverend K. S. Power was president of the organization.

(157-6-33-1495)

WHJ:bss
(11)

*NOTE : Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb)

ENCLOSURE

August 21, 1964

WILLIE SCOTT

N.J.

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

Chief of Police Ben C. Collins, Clarksdale, ~~Mississippi,~~ advised on April 22, 1963 that one Willie Lee Scott, age 22 years, a resident at 420 Lincoln, Clarksdale, had been arrested that date with others in front of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People headquarters at Clarksdale. Chief Collins advised Scott and the others had been carrying signs reading "Our Father in Heaven"; "I am 96 and never knew freedom"; and "Father on Earth."

All were reported released after posting bond.
(157-6-28-379)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb)

DRR:ncb
(11)

GHS
DFL

This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized personnel without the express approval of the FBI.

ENCLOSURE

August 21, 1964

CLIFTON R. WHITLEY

The files of this Bureau contain the following information which may pertain to captioned individual. Leveron Clifton R. Whitley was residing in the Holly Springs, Mississippi, area during August, 1964.

(173-303-9)

WHJ:bss
(11)

NOTE: Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb)

ENCLOSURE

August 21, 1964

REVEREND W. O. MIDDLETON

1704

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

One Reverend Middleton, age approximately 60 years, was reported in June, 1964, to be a preacher in Batesville, Mississippi. (157-1676-429)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb)

DRR:ncb
(11)

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62-109555-4

ENCLOSURE

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

Department of Justice
Washington

August 19, 1964

Mr. James R. Malley
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Malley:

Enclosed is the list of names of persons who are delegates of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation. I would like for you to give me any background information which you have on any of these persons. If possible, I would like this information by 10:00 in the morning.

Thank you.

John Doar
First Assistant
Civil Rights Division

REC-13

62-109555-4

8/19/64 - Mr. Doar advised me, prior to sending this communication, that this check was based on a request made by Deputy AG Katzenbach.
J.R.Malley

ENCLOSURE

VOI-IS

(2) Ltr to DAG 8/21/64 Dir'mate

21 AUG 25 1964

NAME CHECK

Mississippi

MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY DELEGATION:

National Committeeman: ~~Mrs. Victoria Gray~~
National Committeeman: ~~Rev. Edwin King~~ — MEMO
Chairman of the Delegation: ~~Mr. Aaron Henry~~ — MEMO
A Vice-chairman of the Delegation: Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer MEMO
A Secretary: Mrs. Annie Devine MEMO

Delegates:

R Mrs. Helen Anderson MEMO
A Dr. A. L. Beittel — MEMO
A Mrs. Elizabeth Blackwell - NR
A Mrs. Marie Blalock — NR
A Mr. Sylvester Bowens MEMO
R Mr. J. W. Brown MEMO
(A) Mr. Charles Bryant — NR
(A) Mr. James Carr — NR
A Miss Joie Chaffee
A Mr. Chris Collier — NR
A Mr. J.C. Fairley — MEMO
R Mr. Denny Green
A Mr. Laurence Guyot
A Mrs. Hunter Hudson - MEMO
A Mr. Willie Irving — NR
R Mr. Johnny Jackson (NR) 157 O.C.
A Mr. M.L. Kirkland — NR
R Miss Mary Lane MEMO
A Rev. Merrill H. Lindsay - MEMO
A Mr. Eddie Mack — NR
A Mrs. Annie Matthews - NR
A Mrs. Ivonne Mac Gowan — NR
A Mr. Charles McLaurin
~~A Mr. Leslie McLaurin~~ — NR
R Mr. Robert Miles —
A Mr. Chris Millsaps — NR
A Mrs. Hattie Palmer — NR
A Rev. R.S. Porter - MEMO
R Mr. Willie Scott - MEMO
A Mr. Henry Sias MEMO
A Mr. Robert Lee Simson - NR
A Mr. Clete Stillworth — NR
A Mr. E.W. Steptoe
R Mr. Joseph Stone — NR
R Mr. Eddie Thomas MEMO
R Mr. James Travis MEMO
A Mr. Hartman Turnbow MEMO
A Mr. Abraham Washington — NR
A Mr. Clifton R. Whitley - MEMO
R Mr. Robert A. Williams — NR
R Mr. J. Walter Wright MEMO

Alternates:

A Mr. C. R. Darden MEMO
R Mrs. Ruby Evans - NR
A Mr. Oscar Giles
R Mr. Charlie Graves (NR)
A Mrs. Pinkie Hall — NR
A Mr. George Raper — NR
A Mrs. Macy Hardaway —
A Mr. Andrew Hawkins - NR
R Mr. William Jackson — NR
A Mrs. Alta Lloyd MEMO
A Rev. J.F. Kelso - NR
A Rev. W.G. Middleton - MEMO
R Mr. Joe Newton — NR
A Mrs. H.A. Phelps — NR
A Mrs. Beverly Polk — NR
A Mr. Henry Reeves — NR
A Mr. Gerald Roby (NR)
R Mrs. Anna Sanger — NR
R Mrs. Cora Smith MEMO
A Rev. R. L. T. Smith MEMO
A Mrs. Lindra Tyson — NR
A Mr. L.H. Waters — NR

31 NR
9 memos

MEMO: NR
111

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ENCLOSURE

SECRET

The Deputy Attorney General

August 21, 1974

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Walley 1 - Name Check

Reference is made to your letter dated August 20, 1974, in which there were furnished to this Bureau a number of names of persons who are suspected to have overheard or participated in the Watergate break-in on June 17, 1972, by the John Doe, Carol Joan Lockwood, Lt. Col. Robert Bennett and Elizabeth Ellen. The data involves conducting the requisite investigations have been completed and the results are being transmitted herewith.

As noted in the previous letter, due to the fact no identifying information was furnished concerning these cases the search was necessarily limited to references from the files of this Bureau. In each instance we have received any information concerning the individuals involved in Watergate Party, nor has we taken any steps to locate any such persons, as it is not known that the investigation being furnished does, in fact, pertain to the matter in question.

The following names have been searched with no information located which would appear to be pertinent.

Defendants

Mr. Johnny Jackson

Alternates

Mr. Charlie Graves
Mr. Harold Roby

Enc. 49

62-116395-3

AUG 2

There are attached an original and one copy of memoranda concerning each of the following named persons.

National Committeewoman: Mrs. Victoria Gray
Vice-Chairman of the Delegation: Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer
Secretary: Mrs. Annie Lovine

Tolson
Boland
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Walters
Soyars

DHR:jab

No check of Identification Division records was made as no identifying information furnished.

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The Deputy Attorney General

Delegates

Mrs. Helen Anderson
Mr. Sylvester Bowens
Mr. J. V. Brown
Miss Lois Chaffee
Mr. Henry Green
Mr. Lawrence Guyot
Miss Mary Hamilton
Reverend Donald W. Lindsay
Mr. Charles McLaurin
Mr. Robert Miles
Mr. Henry Moon
Mr. E. D. Nixon
Mr. Eddie Norris
Mr. James Reeves
Mr. Lerman Thurlow
Mr. J. Walter Wright

Alternates

Mr. C. R. Darden
Mr. Omer Miles
Mrs. Mary Hardaway
Mrs. Alta Lloyd
Mrs. Cora Smith
Reverend H. L. T. Smith

Enclosures (20)

August 21, 1964

MRS. VICTORIA GRAY

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

On January 20, 1964, a confidential source who has a good knowledge of Negro activities in the Hattiesburg, Mississippi, area advised that the president of the Forrest County Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People held a meeting at Hattiesburg on January 1[illegible], 1964, which was attended by several individuals including one Mrs. Victoria Gray identified as head of a Christian movement. The source stated the meeting dealt with the possibility of calling off a march on the Forrest County Courthouse sponsored by the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee on January 22, 1964.

The July 21, 1964 issue of the "Washington Evening Star" contained an item which stated that Victoria Gray had been unsuccessful in her candidacy for the U. S. Senate regarding the seat now held by Senator John Stennis of Mississippi.

The "Commercial Appeal", a Memphis, Tennessee daily newspaper in its edition dated July 16, 1964, contained a United Press International article from Jackson, Mississippi, which set forth the results of a three-judge Federal Court panel's decision upholding the constitutionality of a new state anti-picketing law passed by the Mississippi Legislature. One of the plaintiffs in the case was set forth as Mrs. Victoria Jackson Gray of Hattiesburg, Mississippi, an unsuccessful Negro candidate for Congress in the June 2, 1964, Democratic Primary.

157-1509-30

JSP:job
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy AG Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 caption "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb.)

August 21, 1964

FANNIE LOU HAMER

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

In 1963, this Bureau conducted an investigation under the Civil Rights - Impersonation character in which Fanny Lou Hamer was one of the victims. Mrs. Hamer was charged with disturbing the peace on June 9, 1963, and following a hearing on June 11, 1963, was fined $100 for disturbing the peace and resisting arrest. All of the investigative reports concerning this matter were forwarded to the Civil Rights Division in the Department under the title "Earl Wayne Patridge, Sheriff, Montgomery County, Mississippi, Et Al.; Rosie Mary Freeman, Et Al. - Victims." (44-22262)

Information concerning Fannie Lou Hamer, a Negro female, was furnished to the Department by memorandum dated April 16, 1964, entitled "Discrimination at Cronada and Sardis, Mississippi, Reservoirs." This information indicated that Mrs. Hamer was expected to lead a demonstration at one of the state parks in Mississippi. (156-6-33-1653)

Our files also reveal that Ms. Hamer was an unsuccessful candidate for Congresswoman in Mississippi as of June, 1964. (157-528-9)

JWB:cad
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb)

August 21, 1964

MRS. ANNIE DEVINE

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

The files of this Bureau reveal that in June, 1964, one Annie Bell Devine was involved as a victim in a Civil Rights - Election Laws Investigation. Mrs. Devine advised that she registered to vote in the State Democratic Primary, Canton, Mississippi, and was refused permission to vote on June 2, 1964.

Reports of Investigation of this case were submitted to the Civil Rights Division of the Department under the title "Unknown Subjects; Marian Robinson, also known as; Et Al. - Victims." 44-25551

JWB:job
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy AG Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb.)

GHS
Divil

August 21, 1964

HELEN ANDERSON

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

The attached memorandum dated at New Orleans, Louisiana, July 10, 1964, entitled "Threatening Phone Call Received By Helen Anderson, Hattiesburg, Mississippi" contains information regarding one Helen Virginia Anderson. Our files contain no other information identifiable with her.

157-6-33-1997

JWB:job
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb.)

GHS
JCPL

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Enclosure

August 21, 1964

SYLVESTER BOWENS

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

An article with a by-line of Alex Wilson, Jackson, Mississippi, appeared in the January 8, 1955, edition of the "Tri-State Defender," a Memphis, Tennessee, newspaper, entitled "Here's How Credit Freeze Operates In Mississippi." This article deals, among others, with one Sylvester Bowens of Glendora, Mississippi, and his efforts to obtain property and place his children in schools. The report in which this information is set forth in detail was submitted to the Department on March 7, 1955. The report was made at Memphis, Tennessee, February 16, 1955, entitled "Association of Citizens Councils (of Mississippi), Internal Security - X." The information concerning Bowens appears on Pages 46 and 47 of this report.

105-34237-5

JWB:job
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb.)

August 21, 1964

J. W. BROWN

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

This Bureau conducted an investigation in 1962 in Mississippi in which one J. W. Brown alleged to have lost a bus driving contract reportedly because of his efforts to register to vote in Forrest County, Mississippi. An investigation of this matter under the character "Civil Rights - Election Laws" was conducted. All reports of investigation have been furnished to the Civil Rights Division of the Department in the case entitled "John M. Carter, Jr., also known as; Et Al; Bennie Hines; Et Al. - Victims."

44-20265

JWB:job
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb.)

August 21, 1964

LOIS CLAFFEE

On October 1, 1963, Chief of Police Brooks Robinson, Hammond, Louisiana, Police Department, advised that through a well-established source in a Negro community, he had learned that one representative of the National Congress of Racial Equality (NCORE) in Hammond was Lois Chaffee. Chief Robinson stated that Lois Chaffee had been removed by the National Congress of Racial Equality organization due to Chaffee's tendency toward being "difficult to control," and due to her attempt to stir up trouble and create racial strife in the Hammond Community.

On June 13, 1963, according to the records of the Jackson, Mississippi, Police Department, Lois Carroll Chaffee, white, female, born July 16, 1939, had been arrested on a charge of disturbing the peace. She was subsequently found guilty on July 1, 1963, and appealed her case.

Information was received that during the trial Chaffee had testified that she had observed police officers at Jackson beating children during some racial demonstrations. Her testimony was contradicted by several Jackson, Mississippi, Police officers. Thereupon, the County Judge cited Chaffee for perjury. On October 15, 1963, she was released on $2,000 cash bond and subsequently on December 10, 1963, she was indicted by a grand jury on a charge of perjury.

On December 11, 1963, Chaffee entered a plea of not guilty to the indictment and was incarcerated when she could not produce a "written bond" since the court would not accept a cash bond.

Chaffee was subsequently released on a $2,000 cash bond on December 27, 1963. Information concerning Chaffee's arrest and court action have been furnished to the Civil Rights Division of the Department under caption of "Lois Carroll Chaffee." (157-6-33-1426; 157-1308)

JSP:bss
(11)
(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb)

Lois Chaffee

A May 21, 1964, United Press International release stated that Federal Judge Sidney Mize, Jackson, Mississippi, had refused to prevent a State Court from prosecuting a white civil rights worker on perjury charges. Mize, according to the release, stated Lois Chaffee, 24, of Kellogg, Idaho, "failed to make a showing which would entitle her to the temporary Restraining Order, which she sought."

(100-3-116A)

August 21, 1964

DEWEY GREEN

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

The Civil Rights Division of the Department of memorandum dated August 22, 1962, requested an investigation into the alleged mistreatment of one Dewey Green, photographer-reporter of the Mississippi Free Press. Green claimed that while taking photographs of Negro applicants for voter registration at the Amite County Courthouse in Liberty, Mississippi, he was accosted by a white man carrying a length of heavy wire and after turning over his camera at the request of this individual, he left town. The victim in this case is identified as Dewey Roosevelt Green, Jr., born December 16, 1940, Greenwood, Mississippi, permanent residence 619 Howard Street, Greenwood, Mississippi.

Results of this investigation were furnished to the Civil Rights Division of the Department in case captioned "Joseph Arrington Sharp, Tax Assessor, Amite County; Charles Dewey Aaron, Constable, Amite County; Dewey Roosevelt Greene Jr. - Victim."

Dewey Roosevelt Green, Jr., appears to be identical with Dewey Roosevelt Green, Jr., who in 1963 sought admission to the University of Mississippi. He was not accepted and legal proceedings were instituted to require his admission to the University.

On March 26, 1963, an investigation was instituted relative to the alleged shooting into the residence of Dewey Roosevelt Green, Sr., 619 Howard Street, Greenwood, Mississippi.

Results of this investigation have been furnished to the Civil Rights Division of the Department under case captioned "UNSUB; Shooting into Dewey Roosevelt Green, Sr., Residence, Greenwood, Mississippi, 3/26/63."

JSP:bss/vew
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb)

August 21, 1964

LAURENCE GUYOT

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

This Bureau's files reveal an investigation in which Lawrence Guyot was one of the victims in a Civil Rights - Election Laws investigation conducted in 1964. Guyot was one of a number of individuals arrested in a picket line. Copies of this investigation were furnished to the Civil Rights Division of the Department under the caption "Unknown Subject; Lawrence Guyot, Et Al. Victims." (3-4867)

Guyot was also one of the victims in a Civil Rights - Obstruction of Justice investigation conducted by this Bureau in 1963 in the case originally entitled "Earl Wayne Patridge, Sheriff, Montgomery County, Mississippi, Et Al. Rosie Mary Freeman, Et Al. Victims." All investigative reports in this case were furnished the Department. Guyot was one of the victims who was allegedly beaten in June, 1963, when he inquired regarding the Negroes who were arrested at a bus station. (44-22262)

Our files show that Guyot as of January 24, 1964, was Field Secretary, Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee in Hattiesburg, Mississippi. (157-1509-30)

JWB:cad
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb)

August 21, 1964

MARY LANE

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

In July, 1963, this Bureau received information indicating that Mary Lane was tried before a Justice of the Peace in Leflore County, Mississippi, and sentenced to six months in jail and a $500 fine. The charge on which she was arrested was interference with the work of a circuit court clerk who was giving registration tests. The Civil Rights Division of the Department was furnished this information by memorandum dated July 1, 1963, entitled "Unknown Subjects; Jesse Glover; Et Al. - Victims. Racial Matters." 157-6-28-432

Our files further reveal that one Mary Lane, Greenwood, Mississippi, was a representative of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee as of June, 1964, and was one of a number of individuals who participated in the "Mississippi Project" involving voter registration activities in that area. 157-167-44

JWB:job
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb.)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

August 21, 1964

MERRILL W. LINDSAY

A review of the files of this Bureau reveals the following information which may pertain to captioned individual.

On May 17, 1962, Aaron E. Henry, Clarksdale, Mississippi, president of the Mississippi National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was campaign manager for one Merrill Winston Lindsey, candidate for Congress, second Congressional District, State of Mississippi, advised this Bureau that he had heard a rumor that "some persons might be waiting for Lindsey and Henry after the speech," which was to be conducted over a television station in Greenwood, Mississippi, on May 18, 1962. No incident occurred following the speech. This information was furnished to the Civil Rights Division of the Department on May 23, 1962, as incorporated in report of SA Thomas S. Hopkins, dated May 21, 1962, at Memphis captioned "Unknown Subjects; Merrill Winston Lindsey; Aaron E. Henry - Victims." (44-[illegible])

On April 2, 1963, a tear gas bomb was allegedly thrown through the Centennial Baptist Church, Clarksdale, Mississippi. One of the persons in attendance at the meeting was Reverend Merrill W. Lindsey, who resided at 425 5th Street, West Point, Mississippi. At the time of interview, he advised he was the District Superintendent of the Aberdeen District of the Upper Mississippi Conference of the Methodist Church.

This matter was investigated by this Bureau and results were furnished to the Civil Rights Division of the Department under caption of "Unknown Subjects; Merrill Winston Lindsey; Aaron E. Henry - Victims." Interview of Reverend Lindsey is specifically set forth on page 16 of report of SA Joseph A. Canale, dated April 19, 1963, at Memphis.

(44-21673)

JSP:bss
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb)

August 21, 1964

CHARLES MC LAURIN

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

Charles Roy McLaurin has been the subject of several investigations conducted by this Bureau as a victim in Civil Rights investigations in the Mississippi area.

You are referred to the following investigative reports which have been furnished to the Civil Rights Division of the Department: investigation in 1961 entitled "Unknown Subjects; Members of Jackson, Mississippi, Police Department, Lavonn Brown, Et Al. - Victims"; investigation during 1962 "Unknown Subjects; Officers Jackson, Mississippi Police Department; Larry Peter Stoner, Et Al. - Victims"; investigation in 1962 in the case entitled "Ernest H. Sharpe, Jr.; Et Al. - Albert Garner, Et Al. - Victims"; investigation in 1963 in the case entitled "Mayor Charles M. Dorroughs, Et Al., Curtis Elmer Hayes, Et. Al. - Victims"; investigation in 1964 entitled "Ray Elder, Et. Al.; Samuel Theodore Block, Et Al. - Victims." (44-18475, 44-19747, 44-20400, 44-22917, 44-25610)

McLaurin is a male Negro born December 25, 1940, Hinds County, Mississippi. As of May, 1960, he resided in Jackson, Mississippi. He had been employed prior to May, 1960, as a bus boy in a cafe. His mother is Connie McLaurin. She resides at 2622 Meadow Street, Jackson, Mississippi. The address of his father, John McLaurin, is unknown.

McLaurin has an arrest record in Jackson, Mississippi consisting of a $25 fine for carrying a concealed weapon, December 30, 1959; a fine of $300 and 90 days in jail for two counts of assaulting and trespassing on June 19, 1960; a fine of $100 for passing out handbills on September 22, 1961; a fine of $150 on a charge of three counts of petty larceny on May 8, 1960.

McLaurin has been active for some years in civil rights matters in Mississippi.

JMB:cad/vew
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

August 21, 1964

LONNY MILES

The following information may pertain to captioned individual.

In April, 1961, the Civil Rights Division of the Department requested interviews of certain Negroes living in Panola County, Mississippi, who had attempted to register or attempted to pay their poll tax. One of the individuals mentioned was Robert James Miles of Batesville, Mississippi. Miles, upon interview advised he was born June 13, 1914, at Cary, Mississippi, and has resided at Box 20, Route 2, Batesville, Mississippi, since 1939.

Results of this investigation have been furnished to the Civil Rights Division of the Department under case captioned "Racial Discrimination in Registration and Voting, Panola County, Mississippi."

Interview of R. Miles is contained in the report of SA Walter K. Lappell dated May 6, 1961, Memphis, Tennessee. (44-17526-2)

On May 20, 1964, Robert J. Miles, Old Highway Number 6, West Batesville, Mississippi, was interviewed regarding an alleged desecration of a church at Batesville, Mississippi, with possible intimidation of voter registration workers, Panola County, Mississippi.

Results of this investigation have been furnished to the Civil Rights Division of the Department under case captioned "Unknown Subjects; Robert J. Miles-Complainant, Desecration of Church, Batesville, Miss., Possible Intimidation of Voter Registration Workers, Panola Co., Miss." (44-17526-60)

On July 31, 1964, the residence of Robert Miles, Batesville, Mississippi, was allegedly fired upon by unknown subjects.

The results of this investigation have been furnished to the Civil Rights Division of the Department under case captioned "Unknown Subject; Alleged Firing of Shots at Home of Robert Miles Miles, Batesville, Mississippi, 7-31-64; Robert James Miles, Robert James Miles, Jr., Ona Maykendall Miles, Kathie Amarnick Ellen Claire O'Connor -Victims." (44-26146-12) (Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8-21-64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegati

August 21, 1964

HENRY SIAS

The following information may pertain to captioned individual.

On July 22, 1964, according to Charles Earl Cobb, Jr., self-identified as a field secretary for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) three of his staff members in Ayersville, Mississippi, were residing on the farm of Henry Sias, Issaquena County, Mississippi.

(44-26070-3)

JSP:bss
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb)

GHS
DRR

August 21, 1964

E. W. STEPTOE

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

The Civil Rights Division of the Department advised this Bureau by letter dated February 24, 1964, that Mr. E. W. Steptoe, Cayce, Mississippi, had reported the burning of crosses near homes of Negro citizens in Amite County, Mississippi. Pursuant to the request of the Department, an investigation was conducted and all reports of investigation have been furnished the Department under the title "Matters Submitted; Possible Voter Intimidation by Cross Burnings, Amite County, Mississippi, E. W. Steptoe, Complainant." (44-18191)

The files of this Bureau also reveal that an investigation was conducted involving Mr. E. W. Steptoe, President, NAACP, Amite County Branch, as a victim in a case involving Civil Rights - Election Laws. Reports of this investigation have been furnished the Department under the title "Sheriff Daniel Jones, Amite County, Mississippi, E. W. Steptoe, President, NAACP, Amite County Branch - Victim." (44-26132)

Our files also reveal that an investigation involving Ulderidge W. Steptoe was conducted in 1964 under the title "Ira Jenkins, Et Al., Ulderidge W. Steptoe, Et Al. - Victims." All reports of this investigation which involve civil rights violations have been furnished the Department. (44-8081)

JWB:cad
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb)

August 21, 1964

EDDIE THOMAS

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

In June, 1963, at the request of the Civil Rights Division of the Department, an investigation was conducted concerning arrests made at Jackson, Mississippi, on May 28, 1963, regarding incidents occurring at a Woolworth Store. One of the individuals arrested was Eddie Jean Thomas, born August 20, 1940, in Collins, Mississippi, who was then a resident of Jackson, Mississippi.

Results of this investigation were forwarded to the Civil Rights Division of the Department under the caption "Unknown Subject; Jeannette Hand, Margaret Garner, Eddie Jean Thomas, Loris R. Bracey, Lale O'Neal, Pearlina Lewis, Memphis Norman, Et Al - Victims." (44-22283)

Also, in June, 1963, at the request of the Department, a preliminary investigation was conducted by this Bureau as to the legality of arrests of fourteen individuals on May 30, 1963, by the Jackson, Mississippi, Police Department, at the United States Post Office Building, Jackson, Mississippi. One of the individuals arrested was Eddie Jean Thomas, female, born August 20, 1940, then residing Jackson, Mississippi.

Results of this investigation were furnished to the Civil Rights Division under the caption "Unknown Subjects; Reverend Ralph Edwin King, Jr.; Mattie B. Dennis; Eddie Jean Thomas; Annie Lee Moody; Lee Andrew Clark; Stephen Rutledge; Joan Harris Trumpauer; Charles Andrew Jones; John Kendall Salter, Jr.; William P. Hutchinson, Jr.; Doris Annette Erskine; George Raymond, Jr.; Eddie Sylvester O'Neil; Mercedes Anita Wright - Victims." (44-22358)

JSP:bss
(11)

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(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb)

August 21, 1964

JAMES TRAVIS

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

At the request of the Department this Bureau conducted an investigation of the shooting of one James Travis on February 23, 1963, while traveling in an automobile with two other associates outside Greenwood, Mississippi. Travis was wounded in the neck and shoulder. His companions were not injured. Travis and his associates had been active in voter registration matters in Mississippi.

Copies of all investigative reports in connection with this case have been furnished the Civil Rights Division of the Department in the case entitled "William Hester Greenlee; Et Al; Robert Parris Moses; Et Al. - Victims, Civil Rights; Juvenile Delinquency Act." 44-21515

JWB:job
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy AG Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb.)

August 21, 1964

HARTMAN TURNBOW

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

In April, 1963, at the request of the Civil Rights Division of the Department this Bureau observed voter registration activity in the vicinity of the Holmes County Courthouse, Lexington, Mississippi. Information was developed that on April 9, 1963, one Hartman Turnbow had entered the Registrar's office and had completed his forms. No information was developed that Turnbow was intimidated by officials at that time.

In May, 1963, at the request of the Civil Rights Division, we conducted an investigation of an alleged fire bombing of Hartman Turnbow's residence. Local authorities subsequent thereto arrested Hartman Turnbow on a charge of arson; however, a local grand jury failed to indict him on this charge.

Information concerning Hartman Turnbow has been furnished to the Civil Rights Division of the Department in case entitled "CHGOBS (2); Hartman Turnbow; C. Bell Turnbow; Mary Turnbow; - Victims." (44-22019)

"The Clarion Ledger," Jackson, Mississippi, in its issue of February 27, 1964, in an article captioned "Holmes Sheriff Agrees to Accept Poll Taxes," sets forth information that Hartman Turnbow, a Holmes County Negro had been charged with unlawful cohabitation - living with a woman not his wife, and was convicted. The article contained no further details regarding this arrest.

JSP:bss
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb)

August 21, 1964

J. WALTER WRIGHT

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

This Bureau's files reveal information that as of January 3, 1962, five Negroes, including J. W. Wright, were arrested in Clarksdale, Mississippi, charged with conspiracy to restrain trade in connection with a boycott of business firms in Clarksdale. All individuals, including Wright, were found guilty, fined $500 and sentenced to six months in jail. Memoranda dated January 4, March 1 and February 23, 1962, have been furnished to the Civil Rights Division of the Department under the title "Arrest of NAACP Members, Clarksdale, Mississippi, Racial Matters."

157-6-28-200, 224, 225

JWB:job
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy AG Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb.)

August 21, 1964

C. R. DARDEN

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

Our files contain considerable information relating to one Charles R. Darden who, as of 1953, was the president of the Meridian branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Meridian, Mississippi. In some instances he was the complainant in cases involving unauthorized publication or use of communications and the victim in cases involving the intimidation in registration and voting, Pike County, Mississippi.
139-1792

Information in detail has been furnished the Civil Rights Division of the Department by memorandum dated August 1, 1953, entitled "Unknown Subject; Charles R. Darden - Complainant, Unauthorized Publication or Use of Communications." Also, a report entitled "Unknown Subjects; Intimidation in Registration and Voting, Pike County, Mississippi" was furnished the Department. Information concerning Darden is contained on Pages 23 and 24 of this report.
44-18535-4

JWB:job
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb.)

GHS
DRR

August 21, 1964

OSCAR GILES

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

Oscar Giles, 801 Church Street, Indianola, Mississippi, during an interview in March, 1963, advised that he was born on January 2, 1914, in Tallahatchie County, Mississippi, married, had a sixth grade education and was employed as a grocery merchant and part-time funeral parlor employee. He added that he had never been arrested and had never served in the Armed Forces.

44-12914-28, P. 230, 231

WHJ:job
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy AG Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb.)

August 21, 1964

MRS. MACY HARDAWAY

The following information may pertain to the spouse of captioned individual.

During an interview on April 10, 1961, Maceo Hardaway advised this Bureau that he was born on November 21, 1900, in Clarke County, Mississippi, and had lived in that county at Box 98, Route 1, Enterprise, Mississippi, during the preceeding eighteen years. He added that he owns forty acres of farm land at that address and that he has resided at Enterprise, Mississippi, all his lifetime.

Maceo Hardaway in January, 1958, tried to register to vote at the County Courthouse, Clarke County, Quitman, Mississippi. Reports revealing the results of a Civil Rights - Election Laws investigation entitled, "A. T. Ramsey, Registrar of Clarke County, Mississippi; Maceo Hardaway; Et Al. - Victims" have been furnished the Civil Rights Division of the Department on a continuous basis from 1959 to 1963.

44-12887

WHJ:job
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Paty Delegation" DRR:ncb.)

August 21, 1964

MRS. ALTA LLOYD

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

We have not investigated Mrs. Alta Lloyd; however, our files do reveal that she is one of numerous Negroes residing in Panola County, Mississippi, who in 1961 attempted to register to vote or pay a poll tax. At that time she was residing in Sardis, Mississippi. (44-17526-1)

JWB:cad
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb)

August 21, 1964

CORA SMITH

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

On December 3, 1936, one Cora Smith, a white female born November 22, 1900, Marshall County, Mississippi, entered a plea of guilty to a two count indictment charging violation of Sections 676 and 676, United States Code (Extortion), in U. S. District Court, Oxford, Mississippi. Smith was placed on two years supervised probation. The case arose out of Cora Smith, Holly Springs, Mississippi, in October, 1935, sending a threatening letter to a Lora Smith, residing in the State of Georgia.

(9-28903)

JSP:bss
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegation" DRR:ncb)

GHS
DRR

August 21, 1964

REVEREND R. L. T. SMITH

The following information may pertain to the captioned individual.

"An article appeared in the "National Guardian" February 19, 1962, as a letter to the editor signed by Reverend R. L. T. Smith, 1072 Lynch Street, Jackson, Mississippi, indicating that Smith was running for Congress from the Fourth Congressional District of Mississippi. The article indicates that the one tool necessary for winning an election in Mississippi was the right to vote and Smith urged Congress to abolish all poll taxes and literacy tests in order to extend the franchise to vote to every American citizen over 21 years of age. 157-6-33 Sub A, National Guardian 2/15/62.

Our files further reveal information that the store of Reverend R. L. T. Smith, Jackson, Mississippi, was damaged by unknown subjects during the racial strife in Jackson, Mississippi. Memoranda were furnished the Civil Rights Division of the Department on April 24 and May 15, 1964, relating to this incident under the caption "Unknown Subjects; Damage to Store of Reverend R. L. T. Smith, Jackson, Mississippi, March 25, 1964."

157-6-33-1652, 1683

JWB:job
(11)

(Enclosure to letter to Deputy AG Katzenbach dated 8/21/64 captioned "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Delegation" DRR:ncb.)

GHC
SPRC

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
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Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 7-22-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY
REQUEST FROM WHITE HOUSE

Walter Jenkins of the White House staff requested a check of Bureau files concerning the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party.

There are attached letterhead memoranda pertaining to the organization and those individuals known to be associated with it.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letterhead memoranda be made available to the White House.

Enclosures (11)

1 - Mr. Belmont - Enclosures
1 - Mr. Mohr - Enclosures
1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosures
1 - Mr. Evans - Enclosures
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosures
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosures

HHA:DWB:WAM:GTQ/cmk/car

(10)

ST-103
REC-93
MCT-16

109555-1

10 JUL 23 1964

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11 ENCLOSURES

XEROX
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AUG 7 1964

July 22, 1964

MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY

The FBI has never conducted an investigation of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP), and its files contain no record concerning it.

The July 21, 1964, edition of "The Washington Post" contained an article which stated the MFDP was formed in April, 1964. It claims it represents a potential 400,000 Negro voters in the State of Mississippi, and its objectives include a campaign to force the Democratic National Convention to seat its delegation in Atlantic City, New Jersey, in place of the official all-white delegation. This move, if successful, is supposed to enable the MFDP to become the Democratic Party of Mississippi. In addition, a "Freedom Registration" drive is being launched in Mississippi to sign up Negroes who want to vote but have failed to register because of "discrimination, fear and a controversial literacy test." According to the article, civil rights leader Martin Luther King will begin a five-day tour of the state today on behalf of MFDP, speaking at mass rallies to promote this registration drive.

The article identified Aaron Henry as the MFDP Chairman and listed Victoria J. Gray and the Reverend Edwin King as leaders in the organization.

MFDP has established a branch office in Washington, D.C. It is located on the second floor at 1353 U Street, Northwest. On July 21, 1964, the FBI learned from Miss Dilly Baker that she and the following individuals are attached to the Washington MFDP staff: Barbara Jones, Leslie MacLemore, Walter Tillow, Reginald Robinson, Frank Smith and Bernard Conn. She stated all of these individuals are also affiliated with the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). She said she has been active in civil rights activities for more than 30 years and is currently a SNCC advisor. Miss Baker also advised the organization's

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ENCLOSURE

Washington staff is Negro with the exception of Messrs. Tillow and Conn, although she said white participation in MFDP is welcomed. Miss Baker further advised the FBI that Miss Jones, who is secretary to the Washington MFDP Branch, is from New York City and formerly attended Queens College in that city. Mr. MacLemore is from the State of Mississippi and has attended Rust College which is located at Holly Springs, Mississippi.

Miss Baker verified the objectives of MFDP as set out in "The Washington Post" article, and said it was the intention of the organization to back Negro candidates for one of Mississippi's U.S. Senate seats and three of its U. S. House positions. According to her, the primary function of the Washington office was that of handling the technical aspects of her group's plan to participate in the Democratic National Convention at Atlantic City in August.

(Request per Walter Jenkins, White House Staff.)

July 22, 1964

ELLA BAKER

On the basis of information available, it is not possible to identify Ella Baker in FBI files.

Per request of Walter Jenkins, White House Staff

HHA:car
(10)

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ENCLOSURE

July 22, 1964

BARBARA JONES

On the basis of information available, it is not possible to identify Barbara Jones, of New York City, in FBI files.

It is noted, however, that one Barbara M. Jones, 21 Kew Gardens Road, Queens, New York, was the registered owner of a 1953 Ford automobile which was observed in the parking area at Triboro Station, Randall's Island, on September 16, 1953. This was during a rally being held on Randall's Island which was sponsored by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

This same automobile was seen at the same location on May 3, 1953, during another rally sponsored by the Rosenberg Committee.

Per request of Walter Jenkins, White House Staff

HHA:car
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July 22, 1964

BERNARD Z. CONN

The FBI has never conducted an investigation concerning Bernard Z. Conn; however, its files contain the following pertinent information regarding him. MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

He is a white male who was born on September 25, 1940. He resides at 302 Todd Place, Northeast, Washington, D.C., and he is enrolled as a student at Howard University.

The Baltimore City Police Department advised the FBI that 22 individuals were arrested on November 11, 1961, and charged with trespassing or disorderly conduct in connection with an attempt to integrate Baltimore restaurants. The demonstrations were marked by picketing and forced entrance into those establishments which refused to serve Negroes. Among those arrested was Bernard Z. Conn. (157-4-3-13)

As a result of demonstrations for equal accommodations held at Cambridge, Maryland, during May 11-12, 1964, 13 individuals were arrested. Among these was Bernard Z. Conn, 302 Todd Place, Northeast, Washington, D. C. (157-6-3-1279)

Per request of Walter Jenkins, White House Staff

HHA:car
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July 22, 1964

MRS. VICTORIA J. GRAY

On the basis of information available, it is not possible to identify Mrs. Victoria J. Gray in FBI files.

It is noted, however, that the June 1, 1964, edition of the New Orleans States and Item identified her as a candidate for the United States Senate seat now held by Senator John Stennis of Mississippi.

Per request of Walter Jenkins, White House Staff

HHA:car
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July 22, 1964

AARON E. HENRY

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

Aaron E. Henry is a Negro male pharmacist who resides in Clarksdale, Mississippi, where he owns a drugstore. He is the State President of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and is on the Mississippi State Board of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Mr. Henry was arrested by the Clarksdale, Mississippi, Police Department on March 3, 1962, charged with having picked up a white male hitchhiker and having attempted acts of perversion on him. He was convicted in Bolivar County Court, Cleveland, Mississippi, on May 22, 1962, and sentenced to 60 days in jail and fined $250. On February 17, 1964, the Supreme Court of the United States granted certiorari in this case, and it is currently in a pending status with argument on it scheduled for the next term of the Court. (44-19175-8)

At the time of his arrest, Mr. Henry reportedly stated his arrest was a "diabolical plot cooked up" by Chief of Police Ben C. Collins, Clarksdale, and Coahoma County Attorney Thomas H. Pearson. Libel suits were filed against Henry and, on July 20, 1962, a $25,000 judgment was awarded to Mr. Pearson. On July 23, 1962, a jury awarded Chief Collins $15,000. Both awards were appealed. A Petition for a Writ of Certiorari was filed with the United States Supreme Court in both libel cases on May 15, 1964. (44-19175-29)

On September 16, 1962, Mr. Henry advised the FBI that two front glass windows of his Fourth Street Drugstore, Clarksdale, had been broken. He was reluctant to admit that eight wrist watches had been taken from one window, stating it was his opinion the windows had been broken because of his connection with NAACP and his Negro voter registration activities. (44-20520-1) On March 5, 1963, the windows of his drugstore were again broken; however, an inventory failed to indicate that merchandise was missing. Mr. Henry again expressed his opinion the damage resulted from his activities in civil rights matters. (44-21527-2)

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Aaron E. Henry

On April 23, 1963, two ignited Molotov cocktails were thrown into the home of Mr. Henry. Representative Charles C. [illegible], Jr., of Michigan, was a guest in the Henry home at the time. Sheriff L. A. Ross, Jr., Clarksdale, advised the FBI that Theodore Allison Carr and Aubrey Cauthen admitted they threw the Molotov cocktails into the home of Mr. Henry. The Sheriff stated that both Carr and Cauthen were drunk at the time of the incident and for a considerable time prior to it. On July 20, 1963, a jury in the Circuit Court of Coahoma County, Clarksdale, rendered a verdict of not guilty in the trial of Theodore Carr. The charges against Aubrey Cauthen were remanded to file on July 21, 1963, and he was not prosecuted. (157-866-22)

(Request per Walter Jenkins, White House Staff.)

July 22, 1964

REVEREND RALPH EDWIN KING

The FBI has never conducted an investigation concerning Reverend Edwin King; however, its files contain the following pertinent information regarding him.

The November 10, 1960, issue of the "Montgomery Advertiser," a daily newspaper which is published in Montgomery, Alabama, reported that Reverend King was convicted for failing to leave a downtown hotel where he had sought to be served together with Elroy Embry, Negro, of Montgomery. Reverend King was identified as a white minister of Boston, Massachusetts.

The Washington "Evening Star" reported, on July 21, 1964, that Reverend Edwin King, a white Methodist minister, has been selected by the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party as a national committeeman. The article stated Reverend King is chaplain at the predominantly Negro Tougaloo College which is located near Jackson, Mississippi.

(Request per Walter Jenkins, White House Staff.)

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July 22, 1964

LESLIE MAC LEMORE

The FBI has never conducted any investigation concerning Leslie MacLemore, and its files contain no record regarding him.

Per request of Walter Jenkins, White House Staff

HHA:car
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July 22, 1964

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

REGINALD J. ROBINSON

The FBI has never conducted an investigation concerning Reginald J. Robinson; however, its files contain the following pertinent information regarding him.

On June 6, 1960, Reginald J. Robinson was one of six individuals, identified as members of the Civic Interest Group, who entered a Baltimore, Maryland, restaurant and conducted a sit-in. According to an article contained in the May 24, 1960, edition of the Baltimore "Afro-American," the Civic Interest Group was a protest organization made up primarily of Morgan State College students which had been successful that year in getting downtown Baltimore department stores to serve all customers in their restaurants. (157-6-3-23)

The December 27, 1961, edition of the "Washington Post" listed Robinson as one of those arrested for participating in a sit-in of the City Restaurant on December 24th at Crisfield, Maryland. (157-6-3-A)

A pamphlet distributed by the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee on December 4, 1963, listed Reginald Robinson as Project Director for the Eastern Shore of Maryland. (100-439190-91)

Reginald Robinson was listed with Gloria Richardson as a member of the Cambridge, Maryland, Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee in July, 1963. These two were responsible for the plans to conduct sit-ins and to hold mass meetings and marches throughout the City of Cambridge. (157-6-3-625)

(Request per Walter Jenkins, White House Staff.)

HHA:cmk/car/sas
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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

July 22, 1964

FRANK SMITH

On the basis of information available, it is not possible to identify Frank Smith; however, it is noted that FBI files list one Frank Smith as Acting Director of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee. He was active in the State of Mississippi as of January, 1964.

(Request per Walter Jenkins, White House Staff.)

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HHA:cmk
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ENCLOSURE

July 22, 1964

WALTER MORRIS TILLOW

Walter Morris Tillow was born in New York City on January 12, 1940, the son of Hyman and Sylvia Morris Tillow. The father was born in Russia in 1910. He was naturalized in the Southern District of New York on November 16, 1942, Certificate Number 514 8543.

Walter Tillow is a white male, five feet, eleven inches tall, 150 pounds with black hair and brown eyes. He wears glasses. He has been employed as a teaching assistant in the Economics Department at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. His home address is 308 West 88th Street, New York City. (100-439928 and 44-21939-8)

On February 21, 1961, a reliable informant reported that Walter Tillow of Harpur College, Binghamton, New York, had confirmed by letter a scheduled speaking appearance at the college of Herbert Aptheker, a national Communist Party official, for March 9, 1961. Aptheker's appearance was sponsored by The Progressive Socialist Society. Among other speakers sponsored by the group was an unknown representative of the Polish Embassy in Washington. Tillow was a member of the executive committee of The Progressive Socialist Society, a student group at the college. (100-439928-7, 100-433234-9)

A reliable informant reported on December 26, 1962, it was stated during a meeting of the University Communist Party Club in Seattle, Washington, on December 18, 1962, that Walt Tillow had contacted Joyce Provost, asking her to participate in a student trip to Cuba which was leaving from Montreal, Canada. Provost later became the wife of a member of the Club, and she joined the Club early in 1963. Tillow was identified

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as being in New York and the University Communist Party Club decided to send him a telegram seeking further information on the trip since the club would like to encourage participation. (100-439928-2)

On May 16, 1963, a meeting concerning "Student Groups and the McCarran Act" was held in Myron Taylor Hall at Cornell University. An individual present reported that Walter Tillow, a Cornell graduate student, was introduced as a speaker substituting for a representative of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. In his speech, Tillow stated the McCarran Act was unconstitutional because it stated what social changes should take place and how they should take place. He warned the act could be used by the Government against demonstrations by civil liberties groups in the South. The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee has been cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as a communist front. Also appearing on the program was Marvin Markman, vice chairman of Advance Youth Organization from New York City. Markman was the New York State Communist Party Youth Director and a member of the National Youth Commission of the Communist Party. (100-439928-7)

On August 7, 1963, Muga Abnr Ndenga, an exchange student from Kenya attending the University of Washington in Seattle, advised the Seattle Office of the FBI that he had attended a meeting on April 27, 1962, at which Herbert Aptheker was the speaker. He said Walter Tillow, a teaching assistant at the University, had invited him to the meeting, telling him it was a socialist meeting. He said at the meeting he saw Kae and Ted Norton, individuals previously introduced to him by Tillow. After the meeting, Tillow stated that "these are the people who are going to help Africa." Tillow said African students are confused and do not know what they want. Tillow wanted to know what Africa would do in the event of war between the United States and the Soviet Union. He told Ndenga that the race situation in this country stems from the fact that Negroes are regarded as second-class citizens. Ndenga stated he feels Tillow believes in the United States form of Government. Kae and Ted Norton were members of the University Communist Party Club in Seattle. (100-439928-2)

In May, 1962, an official of the University of Washington advised that Walter Tillow's name appeared on a list of active members in a copy of a "Student Organization Application for Recognition" filed by the Young Socialist Club at the University of Washington and dated November 3, 1961.

Walter Morris Tillow

The official said the Young Republican Club was a recognized student organization on the campus. The government of the club was picked in April, 1964, as stating "our main goal is to achieve a nonviolent government by election, by a majority vote..." (100-439928-2)

Walter Tillow has been active in the civil rights movement at least since June, 1963, when he left the Atlanta University and went to Fayette County, Tennessee, to assist in the drive to register Negro voters. In July 11, 1963, he telephoned FBI Headquarters from Somerville, Tennessee, alleging Negro registrants in the county were being harassed by white citizens who were brandishing chains, clubs and guns. He stated that while no violence had occurred, he felt the county was on the verge of a "racial war." Tillow was interviewed in person by FBI Agents on July 11, 1963, and claimed he had become a volunteer field worker with the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee in Atlanta on June 5, 1963. He repeated his earlier allegations; however, could offer no concrete evidence to support his claims and further inquiry in the area failed to disclose any acts of violence. (44-21939-6, 8)

On July 25, 1963, Walter M. Tillow was identified as one of three representatives of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee of Somerville, Tennessee, who chartered a group of Negro teen-agers to Moscow, Tennessee, to attempt to integrate a restaurant there. (157-6-

On August 22, 1963, H.A. Newsome, manager of the Greyhound Bus Lines in Memphis, Tennessee, reported one Walter Tillow of Atlanta, Georgia, had inquired of his company concerning the possibility of chartering a bus for a group from Somerville, Tennessee, to go to Washington for a "March on Washington" on August 28, 1963. (157-970-609)

(Per request of Walter Jenkins, White House.)

ITEM #6

No other materials can be located reflecting Mr. Jenkins' request referred to in Item #5.

9:18 AM September 10, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. BELMONT
MR. DE LOACH

Honorable Walter W. Jenkins, Special Assistant to the President, called. He stated the President wanted him to call me and the President may have mentioned this to me himself but he was not sure and that was that he, the President, thought the job the Bureau had done at Atlantic City was one of the finest he has ever seen. I told Mr. Jenkins that we were glad to be of some help. Mr. Jenkins stated there were a lot of bad elements up there and because of the work some of the Bureau people did, they knew exactly where they were and what they were doing and consequently, they were not able to be very effective. I reiterated that we were glad to be of help.

Very truly yours,

J. E. H.
John Edgar Hoover
Director

REC.

JEH:edm (7)

ST-103

62-48771-218

SEP 11 1964

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 10:00 AM
DATE 9/10/64
BY

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SEP 14 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. Jenkins

DATE: 1/23/75

J. J. McDermott

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. ____
Comp. Syst. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Files & Com. ____
Gen. Inv. ____
Ident. ____
Inspection ____
Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
Plan. & Eval. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Legal Coun. ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

REQUEST FROM RON KESSLER RE FBI INVOLVEMENT IN 1964 DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY

Late yesterday SA Elmer Todd, Washington Field Office, contacted me to advise that he had just received a telephonic inquiry from Ron Kessler who expressed an interest in interviewing Todd concerning Todd's activities in Atlantic City, New Jersey, during the 1964 Democratic Convention when Todd allegedly was operating some informants, including Julius Hobson, well-known Washington, D. C., black leader. Todd referred Kessler to the External Affairs Division.

Kessler subsequently contacted my front office and stated that he wished to seek permission to interview Elmer Todd concerning Todd's activities at Atlantic City, New Jersey, in 1964 in connection with the Democratic Convention. Kessler stated that he understood that the FBI dispatched a team of Agents under the direction of Mr. DeLoach to Atlantic City for the purpose of "political surveillance" for President Johnson. Kessler stated he was doing a story for a weekend edition and wished to have the information no later than Friday afternoon.

At approximately 5 p.m. yesterday evening, 1/22/75, former SA Donald G. Hanning, who was assigned to the former Crime Records Division and retired in December, 1972, called Quinn in my office to advise him that he had just received a telephone call from Ron Kessler, Washington Post, and Kessler made inquiry of him concerning coverage by the FBI of the Democratic National Convention, Atlantic City, New Jersey, in 1964. Kessler advised he had heard that Hanning had participated with former Assistant to the Director C. D. DeLoach, SA Harold P. Leinbaugh and others in this coverage. Hanning said he indicated to Kessler that he was retired from the FBI and that he had no comment whatever to make to Kessler concerning the FBI or regarding his association with the organization.

REC-53 62-116405

Encs.

1 - Mr. McDermott
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. Malmfeldt
1 - Mr. Heim

1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Bassett
1 - Mr. Mintz
(CONTINUED-OVER)

5 FEB 3 1975

JMM:asg
(5)

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57 FEB 14 1975

CORRESPONDENCE
PERS. REC. UNIT

Hanning indicated to Quinn that, in fact, he had participated in coverage of the aforementioned convention under the supervision of DeLoach who was then Assistant Director of the Crime Records Division along with Leinbaugh. It was his recollection that then President Lyndon B. Johnson had requested the FBI to assist the Secret Service in providing intelligence information concerning dissident groups and individuals who might represent a physical threat to the President and members of the White House staff.

Hanning said that the predication of the Bureau's assignment in Atlantic City was reportedly based on a request from President Johnson to Director Hoover and all those involved in the assignment were not to discuss this fact. He stated that DeLoach telephonically advised the Director each day of the results of their efforts in Atlantic City and it was his understanding that Mr. Hoover in turn passed this information on to the White House. He also stated that information was disseminated on the scene to a White House representative in Atlantic City. He stated he had not personally seen any written information concerning the above instructions or the results therefrom.

At approximately 11 a.m., 1/23/75, Miss Frances Lurz, a retired Bureau employee who was C. D. DeLoach's secretary until her retirement in 1968, called to advise that she is currently a patient in the George Washington Hospital recovering from a bout with double pneumonia and that she had been telephonically contacted at 5 p.m. yesterday evening by Kessler who asked her pointed questions relating to the aforementioned matter, indicating to her that he had heard that information was telephonically furnished from Atlantic City to the Crime Records front office, in which she worked, and that the stenographic personnel in that office transcribed information furnished from Atlantic City on the phone "on plain bond paper." He specifically asked her if she had ever personally delivered material as a consequence of this dictation to the White House personally. Kessler indicated to Miss Lurz that his information was based on testimony furnished by former Assistant Director Robert E. Wick to the "Watergate Committee." Miss Lurz advised that she told Kessler that she had been retired for a

NM DC

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number of years, that the period that he was referring to was some 10 years ago and she was unable to recall any specific details concerning the matters that took place that long ago but that for his information she had never at any time ever delivered anything to the White House in connection with Bureau business or otherwise. She advised that Kessler was polite during the conversation; however, she concluded the call on the basis that she had no intention of discussing any matters relating to the FBI with him.

At approximately 12 noon today, Mr. Robert E. Wick, Vice President, Pan American Airlines, New York City, and a former Assistant Director of the FBI, advised that he was contacted by Kessler late yesterday and that Kessler made reference to the same matter and that he was convinced that Kessler was reading from an official document of some sort. He (Kessler) refused to identify the document or where or from whom he had obtained it; however, Wick recalled that in May, 1973, he was interviewed by one Donald Sanders, who was then Legal Counsel for the House Committee on Internal Security on the same subject and that he tried to be helpful to Sanders because of Sanders' official responsibilities but that even on that occasion, because of the length of time that had passed, he was unable to give Sanders much in the way of specific details since he (Wick) was not personally involved in the FBI coverage of the National Convention in Atlantic City in 1964, since it was his responsibility to run the front office in his role as Number One Man of the Division while Mr. DeLoach was away. Wick advised Kessler that he was displeased to receive such a call from Kessler, that he considered Kessler's inquiry unwarranted and unethical and that if Kessler bothered him again, he would consider discussing Kessler's activities with Ben Bradlee, Executive Editor of the "Post."

(CONTINUED-OVER)

It should be noted that in Jack Anderson's column of 11/12/71, he mentioned that at the 1964 Convention Mr. Hoover assigned an FBI team, including Mr. C. D. DeLoach, to Johnson. Anderson stated, "The FBI men acted as personal, political investigators for LBJ who wanted to keep track of every move at the Atlantic City Convention, particularly the activities of the late Robert Kennedy whom Johnson distrusted."

It should be noted Bureau files do reveal that by teletype dated 8/20/64 to all offices captioned "Disruption of Democratic National Convention. Information Concerning (Internal Security)" it was stated that information had been received indicating subversive groups, radical groups, racial agitators, hoodlums and the criminal element may attempt to disrupt the Democratic National Convention at Atlantic City, New Jersey, 8/24-29/1964 through picketing, demonstrating or other activity. The field was asked to send informants to Atlantic City to cover such activities. The communication stated that the Bureau was not interested in purely political activity engaged in by delegates and others officially attending the Convention but was interested in subversive activity, hate group activity, hoodlum and criminal activity, or activity directed at disrupting the Convention. Extensive informant coverage was put into effect and at one point 39 informants or potential informants were scheduled to be in Atlantic City to afford coverage, including communist youth groups going to the Convention. We also had extensive technical coverage both in Atlantic City and other parts of the country on key figures having connections with groups planning demonstrations or other activity at the Convention. Apparatus was established to disseminate this information on a daily basis to the White House. Data from our sources was disseminated to Secret Service, Washington, D.C., and locally in Atlantic City, as well as the New Jersey State Police and the Atlantic City Police Department.

As a possible source of the leak of the above information, SA Angelo J. Lano, Washington Field Office, who maintains liaison with the Special Prosecutor's Office, advised today that he understood DeLoach did appear before the Watergate Grand Jury some 9 to 10 months ago but was not questioned concerning matters previous to 1968.

Kessler recontacted my office today at approximately 2:30 p.m. and stated that in addition to interviewing SA Todd he would also like to interview SAs Lloyd Nelson, Ben Hale and Bob Tagg whom he believes are assigned to the Newark Office and had something to do with the 1964 Convention in Atlantic City. He also mentioned one Tavel (Sam Tavel, former Bureau official now retired) and stated he did not know what his role was during the Convention and later stated that perhaps it wasn't that important.

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SA Lloyd A. Nelson is presently SRA at Atlantic City. SA Robert L. Tagg, presently SRA in Lincoln, Nebraska (Omaha Division), was assigned to the Atlantic City RA in 1964. SA Ben D. Hale is presently assigned to the Memphis Office. He was an Atlantic City RA in 1964.

It should be noted that two female reporters for the "Post" subsequent to Kessler's last call today requested if they could learn the offices of assignment of five FBI Agents, names not identified. When asked as to the purpose of this request and informed that they were for Kessler both reporters were advised that the offices of assignment of Agents are not a matter of public record.

Bureau files reveal that in addition to the above coverage being afforded the Democratic Convention in 1964, similar coverage was also afforded both the Republican and Democratic Conventions in 1968 and 1972. Attached are copies of memoranda setting forth instructions to all offices for coverage with respect to those Conventions.

OBSERVATIONS

Based on the foregoing, Kessler obviously has access to someone who has intimate knowledge of the Bureau's investigative role during the 1964 Democratic Convention in Atlantic City. From comments made by former Bureau Agents who have been contacted by Kessler and advised us accordingly, it appears that the request for our investigation emanated from President Johnson to Director Hoover and all involved were requested to keep this information closely held. Mr. Hoover was advised daily of the results of our activities in Atlantic City by Mr. DeLoach who in turn advised the White House. Dissemination was also made in Atlantic City to White House liaison representatives on the scene. Data from our sources was disseminated to Secret Service, Washington, D. C., and locally in Atlantic City, as well as the New Jersey State Police and the Atlantic City Police Department. Therefore, it is being recommended that we advise Kessler that as a result of a request from the White House the FBI did coordinate the development of intelligence information concerning the plans of subversive criminal and hoodlum groups attempting to disrupt the Democratic National Convention at Atlantic City, New Jersey, in 1964. This information gathered by FBI informants and sources was subsequently furnished to the White House and its liaison representatives in Atlantic City.

(CONTINUED-OVER)

New Jersey, on a continuing basis. Pertinent data was also furnished the U. S. Secret Service at Washington, D. C., and local representatives in Atlantic City, New Jersey, as well as to the New Jersey State Police and the Atlantic City Police Department.

Kessler should also be advised that in addition to the coverage afforded the 1964 Democratic Convention the FBI afforded similar coverage to both the Democratic and Republican Conventions in subsequent Presidential election years, 1968 and 1972.

It is felt the FBI should deny the request to interview the Agents he mentioned.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That Kessler be advised that as a result of a request from the White House the FBI did coordinate the development of intelligence information concerning the plans of subversive criminal and hoodlum groups attempting to disrupt the Democratic National Convention at Atlantic City, New Jersey, in 1964. This information gathered by FBI informants and sources was subsequently furnished to the White House and its liaison representatives in Atlantic City, New Jersey, on a continuing basis. Pertinent data was also furnished the U. S. Secret Service at Washington, D. C., and local representatives in Atlantic City, New Jersey, as well as the New Jersey State Police and the Atlantic City Police Department.

2. Kessler should also be advised that in addition to the coverage afforded the 1964 Democratic Convention the FBI afforded similar coverage to both the Democratic and Republican Conventions in subsequent Presidential election years, 1968 and 1972.

3. Kessler should be advised that the FBI denies his request to interview the Agents he mentioned.

SEE ADDENDUM PAGE 7

McDermott to Jenkins memorandum
Re: Request from Ron Kessler

ADDENDUM, EXTERNAL AFFAIRS JMM:asg 1/24/75

Kessler was furnished the above responses at 5:25 p.m., 1/24/75. He was appreciative of the response and the only question he had was with respect to the statement concerning "information gathered by FBI informants and sources" wherein he asked if this related to wiretap coverage. He was advised that the FBI was not going beyond the contents of the statement furnished.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Assoc. Dir. ✓
Dep. AD Adm. ✓
Dep. AD Inv. ✓
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. ____
Comp. Syst. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Files & Com. ____
Gen. Inv. ____
Ident. ____
Inspection ✓
Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
Plan. & Eval. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Legal Coun. ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

TO : MR. CALLAHAN

DATE: January 28, 1975

FROM : H. N. BASSETT

SUBJECT: SPECIAL SQUAD AT DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY, 8/22 - 28/64

The Washington Post on Sunday, 1/26/75, carried a front page story by staff writer Ronald Kessler (attached) reporting that during the 1964 Democratic National Convention, President Johnson received reports on key convention delegates from "wiretaps and bugs" installed by the FBI on civil rights leaders, and attributed this information to a Senate Watergate Committee memorandum. The article summarizes a 1973 interview with Leo T. Clark (EOD as a Special Agent 1/11/43, retired 2/1/65 as Senior Resident Agent, Atlantic City), and quotes Clark as saying the information was reported to President Johnson based on an installation in the hotel suite of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and a store front used by civil rights leaders. Clark allegedly told the Senate Watergate Committee that the electronic and physical surveillances at the convention were carried out by a special FBI team ordered by White House and was under the personal direction of Cartha D. DeLoach, then an Assistant Director. According to Clark, the stated purpose of the operation was to gather intelligence on potential violence or disruption and Clark is reported as stating DeLoach told him to avoid discussing the operation with the Secret Service.

The news article continues Clark stated most of the information obtained by the FBI was transmitted to President Johnson over a telephone line specially installed to bypass the White House switchboard. According to the news article, Clark said information furnished included the activities of then Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, identities of Senators and Congressmen visiting King's hotel suite as well as persons seeking support of civil rights leaders, plans of delegates or delegations and speculation on Vice Presidential nominees.

Kessler's article states the authenticity of the Clark memorandum which cites room numbers of hotel suites bugged and the source of funds for part of the operation were verified by persons who either received it or were present when Clark was interviewed. The article also states the FBI solicited intelligence through Agents posing as reporters. According to the article, the memorandum indicates Clark appeared in response to a subpoena but did not testify under oath.

Enclosures

1 - Messrs. Adams, McDermott, Wannall, Mintz, Gebhardt

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JAC:bhg (6)

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Kessler's article indicates he has had access to the 1973 Senate Watergate interview of DeLoach and spells out DeLoach's denial under oath having had a direct line to President Johnson or having spoken with the President during the convention. Kessler also states one surveillance was conducted as part of a continuing installation on a person believed to be under the influence of the Communist Party which had been approved by Kennedy.

Kessler's article came as no surprise inasmuch as last week DeLoach and several other retired and current Bureau employees reported they had been contacted by Kessler for comments concerning the Bureau's operations at the Democratic National Convention in 1964.

A review of the file of retired SA Clark contains no information that he was interviewed by the Senate Watergate Committee at any time or has been in touch with the Bureau in this regard.

APPARENT LEAK CONCERNING FBI PARTICIPATION AT 1964 CONVENTION

In connection with the 1973 hearings held by the Senate Watergate Committee, John Dean, on 6/27/73, testified and identified certain documents which he previously had furnished to the committee. Among those documents were items referred to during the testimony as the "Sullivan Memoranda" which were not admitted into evidence by Chairman Sam Ervin. Subsequent contact with the Deputy Chief Counsel of the committee determined the committee had no intention of releasing the Sullivan Memoranda or even publishing them with the committee reports. The counsel stated he would discuss with the chairman the possibility of making a copy of the Sullivan Memoranda available to the FBI. On 7/25/73 the counsel advised the Bureau that the chairman had agreed the FBI should have this information and in turning copies of the documents over to the FBI stated only he, Rufus Edmisten, and the other staff member who had interviewed Sullivan for the committee had reviewed the memoranda.

The material turned over to the Bureau included four separate items and two envelopes, one addressed to John Dean at the Old Executive Office Building marked "Personal" and an inner envelope bearing Dean's name with the words "Eyes Only" and "Secret." The first document, all of which is typed, is headed re "President Johnson, Politics of the FBI." This one-page document concerned an alleged request by President Johnson on 11/12/68 for the FBI to

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check all outgoing telephone calls made by the then Vice Presidential candidate, Mr. Spiro Agnew, on the date of 11/2/68 when Agnew was in Albuquerque, New Mexico. This document states President Johnson called at 4:00 p.m., 11/13/68 to ask about the progress the FBI was making in this matter. (This matter pertains to the Mrs. Claire Chennault matter.) A second item concerns an alleged request by Marvin Watson on 2/18/66 for the FBI to cover Senate Foreign Relations hearings and a third item on the page indicates President Johnson asked the FBI to determine if Republicans were involved in instigating a riot in New York.

The second document consists of one typewritten page labeled "Top Secret" and the heading "Preface" and is a general recitation of alleged FBI involvement in politics and alleges President Johnson far exceeded Roosevelt in using the FBI for political purposes.

The third document is headed "President Johnson and the FBI," is marked "Top Secret," and consists of three pages. It cites 10 alleged incidents of misuse of the FBI by President Johnson as follows: (1) Re: Mrs. Claire Chennault and Embassy of South Vietnam, (2) Re: Democratic National Convention Atlantic City, N. J. 1964, (3) Re: Don Reynolds (a personality in the Bobby Baker case), (4) Re: Democratic Convention 1968, (5) Re: Walter W. Jenkins, (6) Re: Walter Jenkins, (7) Re: Mrs. Claire Chennault, Embassy of South Vietnam, (8) Re: Senator Barry Goldwater, (9) Re: George Reedy, (10) Re: Walter Jenkins.

The fourth documents reads as follows: "John, Please see the enclosure the contents of which are self-explanatory. If I am to type my observations myself please be tolerant of my poor typing. Bill."

The fifth document bears a marking "Secret" re "Watergate." This is an offer on the part of Sullivan to testify before the Watergate Committee in behalf of the Administration and by doing so could put the current (Nixon) administration in a very favorable light.

When copies of this material were turned over to the FBI, Mr. Edmisten stated that Seymor Hersh, a newsman, had somehow obtained some or all of the information contained in the Sullivan Memoranda. According to Edmisten, Hersh had indicated he had no intention of using much of this material although some of it had been published regarding the checking of Agnew's telephone calls.

On 8/13/73 DeLoach called the Bureau stating he had been interviewed by three newsmen representing Scripts-Howard, the Chicago Tribune, and the

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Hearst Publications, who claimed they knew that Sullivan had given John Dean a memorandum alleging FBI political assistance to the Johnson Administration and the memorandum had been turned over to the Ervin Committee. While the reporters claimed they had not seen copies of the memorandum, DeLoach felt they knew the contents of the memorandum based on the questions they asked.

Subsequently, DeLoach advised the Bureau that he had received a subpoena to appear before the Senate Watergate Committee on 10/3/73 and this subpoena was discussed with the Department with the recommendation that an appropriate attorney be designated to appear with Mr. DeLoach to represent the interests of the United States.

By letter to the Director dated 12/7/73, DeLoach advised that he furnished three hours of testimony to Senator Howard Baker and minority counsel, former SA Donald Sanders and a stenotypist who was present. He advised the testimony was under oath and in executive session and the questioning was largely based on the memorandum furnished by Sullivan to John Dean. DeLoach reported that Senator Baker was most thorough, courteous and polite and on the advice and instructions of then Deputy Attorney General Ruckelshaus he attempted to answer every question with blunt honesty and Department Regulation 1622 was utilized only once pertaining to the usage of an electronic surveillance as authorized by former Attorney General Kennedy.

DeLoach was subsequently interviewed by the Watergate Special Prosecution Force in about January, 1974. However, according to SA Angelo Lano of Washington Field Office, DeLoach's testimony in this regard pertained to the 17 wiretaps and did not go into the 1964 coverage of the Democratic Convention.

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES AND CURRENT INQUIRY CONCERNING THIS MATTER

Bureau files show that on 8/20/64 a teletype was directed to all continental offices captioned, "Disruption of Democratic National Convention, Information Concerning (Internal Security)." This teletype advises information has been received which indicates subversive groups, racial groups, racial agitators, hoodlums and the criminal element may attempt to disrupt the convention in Atlantic City and the Bureau must be advised of all such subversive criminal, hoodlum and racial elements who plan to be in Atlantic City during this period. Other general instructions were set forth concerning informant availability. A follow-up instruction was sent out 8/21/64 that any information of extreme importance or urgency should be submitted immediately by teletype or telephone to the Bureau. This

file, 100-442527, consisting of three sections, sets forth numerous communications from the field as well as Bureau memoranda prepared setting forth pertinent developments. The only information located in Bureau files concerning the special squad in Atlantic City was an eight-page memorandum (copy attached) with enclosure located in the file of DeLoach. This is a memorandum from DeLoach to Mohr dated 8/29/64 which sets forth that in connection with the assignment of the special squad in Atlantic City at the direction of the President, DeLoach wished to report the successful completion of this assignment. He states that by means of informant coverage, use of various confidential techniques, infiltration of key groups through use of undercover agents and through utilization of Agents using appropriate cover as reporters, we were able to keep the White House fully apprised of all major developments. DeLoach also advised that immediate liaison was established in Atlantic City with Secret Service as well as state and local police.

This memorandum refers to highly confidential coverage of Martin Luther King and Bayard Rustin, along with similar coverage established on the headquarters of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) - Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). DeLoach states he was able to advise the White House in advance of all plans made by these two sources and coverage was highly effective. DeLoach advises "with Bureau approval" he instituted coverage on CORE - SNCC headquarters at their meeting hall and our Negro undercover agents penetrated the headquarters of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (two separate factions were contesting seats for the Mississippi delegation and was a highlight of the convention) and through cooperation with the management of NBC news our Agents were furnished NBC press credentials. DeLoach reported that 44 pages of intelligence data was disseminated to Walter Jenkins at the White House and to his memorandum he attached a copy of these daily summaries dated 8/24, 25, 26, 27/64. These summaries are in effect a running log of developments which took place at the convention. DeLoach also states he arranged for a lease line between the control post at Atlantic City and the Bureau. He concludes the memorandum by making recommendations that personnel involved, namely 27 Agents, one radio maintenance technician and two stenographers of the Newark Office be commended. Mr. Hoover noted DeLoach should receive a meritorious award.

Bureau file 62-48771, serial 218, reflects a memorandum from Mr. Hoover wherein Walter W. Jenkins, Special Assistant to the President, called and stated the President wanted Jenkins to call the Director to express the

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thought the job the Bureau had done in Atlantic City was one of the finest the President had ever seen. According to this memorandum, Jenkins told Mr. Hoover there were a lot of bad elements up there and because of the work some of the Bureau people did they knew exactly where they were and what they were doing and consequently they were not able to be very effective. It should be noted that this particular memorandum of Mr. Hoover's, dated 10/10/64, is referred to in Sullivan's documents sent to John Dean and Sullivan not only refers to the correct date of this memorandum and Jenkins' call to Mr. Hoover but Sullivan quotes a portion of the wording of this memorandum setting the wording in quotes which would indicate that Sullivan may well have an unauthorized copy of this particular memorandum and took it with him as well as other information when he retired in 1971. This apparent action by Sullivan could possibly constitute a violation of the Theft of Government Property Statute (Title 18, U. S. Code, Section 641).

excised

Deleted from package but thought WCS prosecution info.

A thorough review of Bureau records, including a review of abstracts of Mr. Hoover, Mr. Tolson, Mr. Mohr,* as well as Mr. DeLoach, failed to locate any memorandum or other document pertaining to a request having been received from President Johnson or anyone at the White House instructing that the FBI afford special coverage at the convention. It should be noted that at this time DeLoach was responsible for liaison with the White House and had a direct line at his residence to the President so it well may be that this request was made directly to DeLoach who in turn discussed it orally with Mr. Hoover or Mr. Tolson but for one reason or another the request was never put in writing.

STATEMENTS OF SPECIAL SQUAD PERSONNEL STILL ON ACTIVE DUTY

On 1/26/75 the Inspection Division directed a teletype incorporating 12 questions to the 19 Agents and one radio maintenance technician who are still on active duty and were with DeLoach at Atlantic City. These questions were designed to have the participating personnel furnish us with their recollection as to their duties and involvement at Atlantic City. Detailed responses were promptly received and all personnel acknowledged their participation on the special squad under DeLoach's leadership at the convention. All responded there was no question in their mind at the time but that they were in Atlantic City to fulfill the FBI's jurisdictional responsibilities and they did not feel that the purpose of the special squad was political in nature. Basically, the instructions to the Agents were to develop advance information regarding any acts or intended acts of violence pertaining to civil disturbances that could arise during

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*Mr. Belmont, Mr. W. C. Sullivan

the convention as well as secondary protection for the President. Two of the Agents, both black, were there in undercover assignment roles. Certain Agents had responsibility for liaison with Secret Service, others were handling the large number of informants that we moved into Atlantic City and other Agents were utilized in operating the technical surveillance on King as well as the microphone installation installed at CORE - SNCC headquarters in Atlantic City. All knew DeLoach was in charge and he had with him in Atlantic City three Agents from his office and they were aware that DeLoach was frequently calling the Bureau reporting developments. Two Agents recalled DeLoach having a telephone conversation with Walter Jenkins who it is believed was in Washington, D. C.

AUTHORIZATION FOR TECHNICAL COVERAGE AT CONVENTION

Concerning the technical installation on King, Bureau files contain a memorandum to the Attorney General dated 10/7/63 captioned "Martin Luther King, Jr., Security Matter - Communist; Communist Influence in Racial Matters," wherein the Bureau recommended that authority be granted to place a technical surveillance on King at his current address (Atlanta, Georgia) or at any future address to which he may move. This memorandum was approved by Attorney General Kennedy, 10/10/63. A memorandum F. J. Baumgardner to W. C. Sullivan, 7/7/64, captioned "Communist Party, USA, Negro Question, Communist Influence and Racial Matters - IS - C," pertains to a request by the Atlanta Office to install three additional technical surveillances on the facilities of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) in Atlanta. The memorandum observed that the Attorney General has already authorized technical coverage of the SCLC and King and additional authority is not necessary since this is merely an extension of current coverage brought about by additional telephone service within the SCLC.

Memorandum J. A. Sizoo to W. C. Sullivan, 8/24/64, captioned "Martin Luther King" sets forth Sizoo received a call from SAC Bachman at Newark on 8/21/64 concerning technical coverage on King in Atlantic City. Bachman had previously received instructions from Sullivan that he explore the possibility of putting technical and microphone coverage on King and Bachman was advising that a technical installation could be done and reliable contacts were available at the hotel concerning a microphone installation. The memorandum pointed out Bachman was given the go-ahead with the microphone installation as well as the telephone installation. Sizoo reiterates the Bureau has authority from the Attorney General to cover any residences which King may use with a technical installation.

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Memorandum to Mr. Callahan
Re: Special Squad at Democratic National Convention
Atlantic City, New Jersey, 8/22 - 28/64

Concerning the microphone installation at the temporary CORE - SNCC headquarters in a store on Atlantic Avenue, a thorough review of Bureau records fails to locate any memorandum containing authorization for same. A search of microphone authorizations in the Newark Office likewise fails to locate any authorization for this particular installation. At the time of the convention in 1964, our authority for microphone surveillance was maintained at the Seat of Government and authorization for utilizing microphone surveillances was made by the Director who relied on a memorandum from Attorney General Brownell dated 5/20/54, which recognized FBI authority to institute such surveillances. By memorandum dated 9/27/65 Attorney General Katzenbach agreed to continue the use of microphone surveillances only following his personal authorization. It is pointed out that DeLoach's memorandum reporting the coverage at Atlantic City mentions such technical coverage "with Bureau approval."

In 1964 our investigation of SNCC was based on information that an apparent member of the Communist Party, USA, was engaging in considerable activity, much in a leadership capacity in SNCC. Confidential informants reported that SNCC, among the various civil rights organizations, was a principal target for Communist Party infiltration. At this same period of time our investigation of CORE was limited to determining whether in fact there was communist infiltration in that organization. (While a question arises as to the justification of using a microphone surveillance against CORE per se, it is noted that we did in fact have a pending investigation on SNCC and the fact SNCC was engaged in a joint temporary office with CORE during the convention may well have been justification for installing the microphone surveillance. A review of available material to date located no specific documentation for this decision.)

Newark files contain a memorandum dated 8/22/64 concerning the technical surveillance which verifies that the work on two phones in King's rooms at the hotel had been completed; however, the personnel at Atlantic City could not place the mike on King in view of the fact they had to leave the room. Newark files also attribute to SRA Clark that on Bureau instructions a mike should be considered for temporary CORE headquarters at 2414 Atlantic Avenue, Atlantic City. The only other information contained in Newark files concerning these installations is in Newark file 100-47520, Sub I, which contains a handwritten log consisting of approximately 50 pages of overhears on King's telephones.

A review of blue slip items submitted by the Newark Office to the Bureau for August, 1964, shows $100 was paid to one Eugene Hornberger, owner of a

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bakery shop at 2416 Atlantic Avenue for dismissing his bakery personnel during the early morning hours of 8/23-24/64 to allow FBI Agents access to his shop. His bakery was located adjacent to CORE headquarters located at 2414 Atlantic Avenue and this payment was authorized by DeLoach on 8/25/64. A second blue slip item was paid on 8/14/64 to the New Jersey Telephone Company in the amount of $28.82 for a lease line and this expenditure was authorized by DeLoach.

SA Supervisor Conrad Thompson, currently assigned to the Intelligence Division, advised that in 1964 he was a supervisor in the Newark Office. Concerning the convention at Atlantic City, he recalls SAC Bachman advising he had received instructions that DeLoach while in Atlantic City would handle all communications with the Bureau directly from Atlantic City rather than relaying information to the Newark Office. Thompson recalls that Bachman was unhappy at being cut out by DeLoach because Bachman was being queried by W. C. Sullivan as to what was going on in Atlantic City and, of course, he could not furnish such information to Sullivan when DeLoach was dealing directly with the Bureau.

UTILIZATION OF NEWS MEDIA COVER BY AGENTS

As set forth above, both in the Washington Post article as well as DeLoach's memorandum, reporting the activities of the special squad at the convention, some of the Agents utilized media identification of the National Broadcasting Company. At that time there was no Bureau rule prohibiting the use of such investigative technique. SAC Letter 68-38, dated 7/2/68, item B, entitled "Investigative Covers," sets forth that all Agent personnel are prohibited to pose as newsmen or representatives of any wire service for the purpose of establishing an investigative cover. This rule was invoked after a news item appeared in the Washington Post on 6/18/68 alleging that one of our Agents had posed as a representative of the International News Service while covering an anti-draft demonstration at the Supreme Court on 6/17/68. The allegation alluded to by the newspaper was in fact a correct statement as to the Agent using the news media as his cover for being at the demonstration.

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Memorandum to Mr. Callahan
Re: Special Squad at Democratic National Convention
Atlantic City, New Jersey, 8/22 - 28/64

COVERAGE OF 1964 REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Review of Bureau records fails to establish that any specialized coverage was afforded to the Republican National Convention held in San Francisco in July, 1964, and the only references in our records relate to the planning and execution by CORE of demonstrations and picketing especially insofar as the nomination of Senator Barry Goldwater was concerned. Several teletypes were submitted by San Francisco concerning the demonstrations and follow-up letterhead memoranda were received by the Bureau and disseminated.

RECOMMENDED ACTION

1. That this memorandum be forwarded to Office of Legal Counsel to review applicable Federal criminal statutes concerning culpability of retired Assistant to the Director William C. Sullivan making available confidential information from Bureau files to John Dean. There is strong evidence to indicate that Sullivan has in his possession information from Bureau files and used this information in a wanton manner.

Deleted from release without WCS prosecution

2. Following this review, action be instituted looking toward prosecution of Sullivan for violation of the applicable Federal statute or statutes.

3. The Intelligence Division is reviewing Bureau records and preparing a memorandum concerning FBI actions with regard to the 1968 and 1972 national conventions of both political parties.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. ____
Comp. Syst. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Files & Com. ____
Gen. Inv. ____
Ident. ____
Inspection ____
Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
Plan. & Eval. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Legal Coun. ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

TO : MR. CALLAHAN

DATE: January 29, 1975

FROM : H. N. BASSETT HNB

SUBJECT: SPECIAL SQUAD AT DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY, 8/22 - 28/64

Reference is made to my previous memorandum captioned as above, dated 1/28/75 (copy attached). That which follows elaborates somewhat on various elements of our special coverage of the 1964 Democratic National Convention (DNC) and amplifies certain aspects of our operations therein.

A review of Bureau file 62-109555 on the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP) indicates the file was opened to reply to a request from Walter Jenkins, Special Assistant to President Johnson, for a name check on the MFDP and certain persons connected therewith. He was advised, "FBI has never conducted an investigation of the MFDP and its files contain no record of it." Results of name checks on certain individuals were set forth together with public source data from the 7/21/64 edition of the Washington Post and an inquiry made by the Washington Field Office on 7/21/64 at the local office of the MFDP on general information on its objectives and identity of its staff members. This information was set forth in a blind memorandum to Mr. Jenkins dated 7/22/64.

On 8/21/64, responding to a request dated 8/19/64 from Mr. John Doar of the Civil Rights Division of the Department, memoranda were sent to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach. Doar had requested name checks on persons in the MFDP leadership and convention delegation members. The memoranda stated, "This Bureau has not conducted any investigation concerning the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party nor has it taken any steps to identify party members."

It should be noted that three civil rights workers who traveled to Mississippi were discovered missing on 6/22/64 and their automobile found burned on 6/23/64. On 6/23/64 President Johnson was advised of these facts and requested to be kept aware of all aspects of the investigation which had been requested by the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice of the FBI. The three bodies of these workers were found thereafter on 8/4/64. On 8/23/64 a flat-bed truck with a burned car on it appeared in Atlantic City, New Jersey, and it was falsely alleged to be the automobile of the three murdered

Enclosure
1 - Messrs. Adams, McDermott, Wannall, Mintz, Gebhardt
DGF/RJG:bhg (7)

Reviewed by ... and returned to ... FBI ...

CONTINUED - OVER

civil rights workers in Mississippi. Furthermore, information was received that the parents of one of these individuals would appear at a rally during the DNC.

On 8/25/64 Assistant Director Cartha DeLoach telephoned a memorandum to Mr. Mohr from Atlantic City to the effect information from Walter Jenkins and informants indicated the question of seating the MFDP delegates was expected to reach the floor of the DNC the evening of 8/25/64. He said "The crucial point of the convention in so far as possible violence is concerned will occur between 4:30 p.m. and 6:30 p.m. this afternoon. If the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party is not seated then the unruly elements within the Negro group will possibly attempt to demonstrate." DeLoach indicated that every effort was being extended to cover developments pertinent to this possible violent situation.

There follows under appropriate caption in summary form information relative to our coverage at the DNC.

COVERAGE RELATIVE TO POTENTIAL CIVIL UNREST, DEMONSTRATIONS AND POSSIBLE VIOLENCE

A review of the summaries furnished to Walter Jenkins by Mr. DeLoach during the DNC indicates over 25 separate entries dealing with demonstrations insofar as their times, places, groups involved, number of participants, and general nature thereof were concerned. A great majority of the Bureau personnel still on active duty who were assigned to this special squad in Atlantic City have indicated that the attaining of intelligence information relative to possible violent civil disorders was the primary purpose of their efforts during the DNC.

Our coverage in this regard was handled through extensive informant coverage at Atlantic City and as a result of information received from informants in other parts of the country as well. Additionally, we utilized Agents in various undercover capacities to develop such information. Furthermore, a great deal of information in this regard was, in fact, received as a result of the technical coverage utilized. Where appropriate, the information obtained was disseminated to the U. S. Secret Service and other interested law enforcement agencies as well.

ACTIVITIES RELATIVE TO THE PROTECTION OF THE PRESIDENT

A review of the interviews of the previously mentioned special squad personnel still on active duty has indicated that a majority of them felt that their

 CONTINUED - OVER

assignment in part was related to the augmenting of the U. S. Secret Service insofar as the protection of the President was concerned. One Agent indicated that Bureau personnel did, in fact, actively assist in the protection of the President and his family while they were at the DNC.

A review of Bureau file 100-442527 captioned "Disruption of Democratic National Convention, Information Concerning (Internal Security)" did not reveal any information directly relating to the protection of the President.

A review of the DeLoach summaries to Mr. Jenkins indicated one instance where a demonstration was planned to take place upon the President's arrival at convention hall and another incident which revealed a breach of security which allowed an individual to enter the convention hall and proceed directly to the podium area. This information was furnished immediately to the U. S. Secret Service.

Information is contained in the interviews of the former special squad personnel that FBI Agents were utilized in supplementing U. S. Secret Service personnel on the convention hall floor.

INFORMATION DEVELOPED OF POSSIBLE POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE

A further review of the DeLoach summaries revealed approximately 20 separate items which do not appear to relate directly with possible civil unrest - demonstrations or with the protection of the President. These items were developed as a result of the various types of coverage we had at the DNC but a great number thereof were obtained through our technical coverage. A sampling of these items includes the following:

1. King planning telegram to the President concerning his undue influence relative to the seating of the MFDP.

2. Informant information received that Congressman Adam Clayton Powell was carrying a revolver.

3. Informant information relative to National Association for the Advancement of Colored People planning a meeting at a church.

4. Informant relative to King's speaking before various state delegations.

CONTINUED - OVER

5. Information that the Congress of Racial Equality headquarters in Atlantic City was attempting to have Congressman Charles Diggs' office in Detroit, Michigan, picketed, claiming he was "shakey."

6. Information that Bayard Rustin was inquiring as to who King could contact to put pressure on the White House. Additionally, there was some talk of a compromise relative to the questioned seating and of the fact the MFDP would accept it.

A review of the handwritten technical logs of the coverage on Martin Luther King at Atlantic City reveals, in addition to some of the items stated above, considerable information was obtained of the hour-by-hour strategy followed by King, Rustin, and others in their efforts to seat MFDP in the convention. Mentioned and overheard were several Congressmen, Senators and Governors of states who were acting in capacity of delegates to the convention. Also obtained was information that Bayard Rustin felt the MFDP group, following their rejection by the credentials committee, planned to steal passes and enter the convention illegally. He was worried about dangerous and irresponsible leadership in the group.

Allegations in the press that the coverage of the FBI was used to follow the activities of Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy were not substantiated in any way by file reviews.

A review of the statements furnished by the special squad personnel includes various instances where they relate a portion of their overall purpose was to insure that there was nothing which would "embarrass the President." One Agent indicated that DeLoach placed emphasis on the fact that the President did not wish to be embarrassed in any way and that information was to be gathered which would assure that there would be no such embarrassment.

Two statements were furnished by Bill D. Williams, present SAC in Kansas City in this regard. One states "I would like to state that at no time did I ever consider the above to be a political operation but it was obvious that DeLoach wanted to impress Jenkins and Moyers with the Bureau's ability to develop information which would be of interest to them" Furthermore, in response to a question as to whether the Bureau's services were being utilized for political reasons, Williams answered, "No. I do recall, however, that on one occasion I was present when DeLoach held a lengthy telephone conversation with Walter Jenkins. They appeared to be discussing the President's 'image.'

CONTINUED - OVER

At the end of the conversation DeLoach told us something to the effect, 'that may have sounded a little political to you but this doesn't do the Bureau any harm.'"

Other Agent personnel on the special squad indicated in the negative insofar as the above question is concerned.

DISSEMINATION

In addition to the summary memoranda furnished by DeLoach to Mr. Jenkins, information is contained in Bureau file 100-442527, cited above, that some of the same information was included in daily letters to the White House and the Attorney General on current Racial Developments. There was similar dissemination made to U. S. Secret Service, military intelligence agencies and local authorities on a selected basis.

RECOMMENDED ACTION

For information. It should be noted the information contained herein setting forth that the White House and the Department made requests in 1964 for information from Bureau files concerning the MFDP has been incorporated into a separate LHM being prepared for the Deputy Attorney General.

DOF

yellow attached original to DOF 2/11/75

SECRET

January 30, 1975

SPECIAL SQUAD AT DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY
AUGUST 22 - 28, 1964

Pursuant to your request concerning captioned matter, the Washington Post on Sunday, January 26, 1975, carried a front page story by staff writer Ronald Kessler reporting that during the 1964 Democratic National Convention, President Johnson received reports on key convention delegates from "wiretaps and bugs" installed by the FBI on civil rights leaders, and attributed this information to a Senate Watergate Committee memorandum. The article summarizes a 1973 interview by the Committee with Leo T. Clark who on his retirement on February 1, 1965, was the Senior Resident Agent at Atlantic City. Kessler quotes Clark as saying the information was reported to President Johnson based on an installation in the hotel suite of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and a storefront used by civil rights leaders. Clark allegedly told the Senate Watergate Committee that the electronic and physical surveillances at the convention were carried out by a special FBI team ordered by the White House and was under the personal direction of Cartha D. DeLoach, then an Assistant Director. According to Clark, the stated purpose of the operation was to gather intelligence on potential violence or disruption and Clark is reported as stating DeLoach told him to avoid discussing the operation with the Secret Service.

The news article continues Clark stated most of the information obtained by the FBI was transmitted to President Johnson over a telephone line specially installed to bypass the White House switchboard. According to the news article, Clark said information furnished included the activities of then Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, identities of Senators and Congressmen visiting King's hotel suite as well as persons seeking support of civil rights leaders, plans of delegates or delegations and speculation on Vice Presidential nominees.

SECRET

JAC:wmj (4)
1 - Messrs. Adams, McDermott, Mintz (Sent Separately)

Classified by #144
Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Del to DAG 2/11/75

Reviewed by Mr. Kelley and returned to JB Adams on 2/18/75

NATIONAL SECURITY INFORMATION
Unauthorized Disclosure
Subject to Criminal Sanctions

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Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

The Deputy Attorney General

Kessler's article states the authenticity of the Clark memorandum which cites room numbers of hotel suites bugged and the source of funds for part of the operation were verified by persons who either received it or were present when Clark was interviewed. The article also states the FBI solicited intelligence through Agents posing as reporters. According to the article, the memorandum indicates Clark appeared in response to a subpoena but did not testify under oath.

Kessler's article indicates he has had access to the 1973 Senate Watergate interview of DeLoach and spells out DeLoach's denial under oath having had a direct line to President Johnson or having spoken with the President during the convention. Kessler also states one surveillance was conducted as part of a continuing installation on a person believed to be under the influence of the Communist Party which had been approved by Kennedy.

A review of the personnel file of retired SA Clark contains no information that he was interviewed by the Senate Watergate Committee at any time or has been in touch with the Bureau in this regard.

BACKGROUND CONCERNING THE "SULLIVAN MEMORANDA"

In connection with the 1973 hearings held by the Senate Watergate Committee, John Dean, on June 27, 1973, testified and identified certain documents which he previously had furnished to the Committee. Among those documents were items referred to during the testimony as the "Sullivan memoranda," apparently authored by William C. Sullivan, former Assistant to the Director, who retired on October 21, 1971. These typed documents consisted of five separate items and two envelopes, one addressed to John Dean at the Old Executive Office Building marked "Personal" and an inner envelope bearing Dean's name with the words "Eyes Only" and "Secret." The first document is headed "President Johnson, Politics of the FBI." This one-page document concerned an alleged request by President Johnson on November 12, 1968, for the FBI to check all outgoing telephone calls made by the then Vice Presidential candidate, Mr. Spiro Agnew, on the date of November 2, 1968, when Agnew was in Albuquerque, New Mexico. This document

The Deputy Attorney General

states President Johnson called at 4:00 p.m., November 13, 1968, to ask about the progress the FBI was making in this matter. (This matter pertains to the Mrs. Claire Chennault matter.) A second item concerns an alleged request by Marvin Watson on February 18, 1966, for the FBI to cover Senate Foreign Relations hearings and a third item on the page indicates President Johnson asked the FBI to determine if Republicans were involved in instigating a riot in New York.

The second document consists of one typewritten page labeled "Top Secret" and the heading "Preface" and is a general recitation of alleged FBI involvement in politics and alleges President Johnson far exceeded Roosevelt in using the FBI for political purposes.

The third document is headed "President Johnson and the FBI," is marked "Top Secret," and consists of three pages. It cites ten alleged incidents of misuse of the FBI by President Johnson as follows: (1) Re: Mrs. Claire Chennault and Embassy of South Vietnam; (2) Re: Democratic National Convention Atlantic City, 1964; (3) Re: Don Reynolds (a personality in the Bobby Baker case); (4) Re: Democratic Convention 1968; (5) Re: Walter W. Jenkins; (6) Re: Walter Jenkins; (7) Re: Mrs. Claire Chennault, Embassy of South Vietnam; (8) Re: Senator Barry Goldwater; (9) Re: George Reedy; (10) Re: Walter Jenkins.

The fourth document reads as follows: "John, Please see the enclosure the contents of which are self-explanatory. If I am to type my observations myself please be tolerant of my poor typing. Bill."

The fifth document bears a marking "Secret" re "Watergate." This is an offer on the part of Sullivan to testify before the Watergate Committee in behalf of the Administration and by doing so could put the current (Nixon) Administration in a very favorable light.

In my letter dated October 2, 1973, to then Deputy Attorney General, captioned "Cartha D. DeLoach, Subpoena by Select Committee on Presidential Activities" the Department was advised that Mr. DeLoach had received a subpoena calling for his appearance before the Select Committee on Presidential Activities on October 3, 1973. In this letter we made several recommendations with regard to the contemplated testimony by DeLoach. By letter to me dated December 7, 1973, DeLoach advised that he furnished three hours of testimony to Senator Howard Baker and minority counsel. He advised the testimony was under

oath and in executive session and the questioning was largely based on the memorandum furnished by Sullivan to John Dean. DeLoach reported that Senator Baker was most thorough, courteous and polite and on the advice and instructions of then Deputy Attorney General Ruckelshaus he attempted to answer every question with blunt honesty and Department Regulation 1622 was utilized only once pertaining to the usage of an electronic surveillance as authorized by former Attorney General Kennedy.

REVIEW OF FBI FILES AND RESULTS OF INQUIRY CONCERNING THIS MATTER

Bureau files show that on August 20, 1964, a teletype was directed to all continental offices captioned, "Disruption of Democratic National Convention, Information Concerning (Internal Security)." This teletype advises information has been received which indicates subversive groups, racial groups, racial agitators, hoodlums and the criminal element may attempt to disrupt the convention in Atlantic City and the Bureau must be advised of all such subversive, criminal, hoodlum, and racial elements who plan to be in Atlantic City during this period. All offices were advised the Bureau was not interested in purely political activity engaged in by delegates and others officially attending the convention. Other general instructions were set forth concerning informant availability. A follow-up instruction was sent out August 21, 1964, that any information of extreme importance or urgency should be submitted immediately by teletype or telephone to the Bureau. Our files set forth numerous communications from the field as well as Bureau memoranda prepared setting forth pertinent developments. In a memorandum dated August 29, 1964, Mr. DeLoach set forth a resume of his assignment with a special squad of FBI personnel at the Democratic National Convention. DeLoach reported the successful completion of this assignment. He states that by means of informant coverage, use of various confidential techniques, infiltration of key groups through use of undercover agents and through utilization of Agents using appropriate cover as reporters, we were able to keep the White House fully apprised of all major developments. DeLoach also advised that immediate liaison was established in Atlantic City with Secret Service as well as state and local police.

This memorandum refers to highly confidential coverage of Martin Luther King and Bayard Rustin, along with similar coverage established on the headquarters of the Congress of Racial Equality - Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. DeLoach states he was able to advise the White House in advance of all plans made by these

two sources and coverage was highly effective. DeLoach advises "with Bureau approval" he instituted coverage on the Congress of Racial Equality - Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee headquarters at their meeting hall and our Negro undercover agents penetrated the headquarters of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (two separate factions were contesting seats for the Mississippi delegation and was a highlight of the convention) and through cooperation of news media our Agents were furnished press credentials. DeLoach reported that forty-four pages of intelligence data was disseminated to Walter Jenkins at the White House and to his memo randum he attached a copy of these daily summaries dated August 24, 25, 26, and 27, 1964. These summaries are in effect a running log of developments which took place at the convention. DeLoach also states he arranged for a lease line (telephone) between the control post at Atlantic City and the Bureau. He concludes the memorandum by making recommendations that personnel involved, namely twenty-seven Ag one radio maintenance technician, and two stenographers of the Newark Office be commended. Mr. Hoover noted DeLoach should receive a meritorious award.

Concerning the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party referred to above, Bureau records show that on August 21, 1964, by letter to then Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach this Bureau responded to a request dated August 19, 1964, from Mr. John Doar of the Civil Rights Division of the Department requesting a check of Bureau files for any background information available concerning persons affiliated with the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party delegation. In furnishing the results of the name checks to Mr. Katzenbach, he was advised "this Bureau has not conducted any investigation concerning the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party nor has it taken any steps to identify party members." Bureau files also reflect that at the request of Walter Jenkins of the White House staff we furnished a memorandum dated July 22, 1964, to the White House setting forth the results of the check of Bureau files concerning the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party.

In a memorandum dated September 11, 1964, Mr. Hoover reported Walter W. Jenkins, Special Assistant to the President, called and stated the President wanted Jenkins to call the Director to express the thought the job the Bureau had done in Atlantic City was one of the finest the President had ever seen. According to this memorandum,

Jenkins told Mr. Hoover there were a lot of bad elements up there and because of the work some of the Bureau people did they knew exactly where they were and what they were doing and consequently they were not able to be very effective. It should be noted that this particular memorandum of Mr. Hoover's is referred to in Sullivan's documents sent to John Dean.

A thorough review of Bureau records failed to locate any memorandum or other documents pertaining to a request having been received from President Johnson or anyone at the White House instructing that the FBI afford special coverage at the convention. It should be noted that at this time DeLoach was responsible for liaison with the White House and had a direct line at his residence to the President so it well may be that this request was made directly to DeLoach who in turn discussed it orally with Mr. Hoover or Mr. Tolson but for one reason or another the request was never put in writing.

STATEMENTS OF SPECIAL SQUAD PERSONNEL
STILL ON ACTIVE DUTY

Nineteen Special Agents and one radio maintenance technician who were involved in the special squad assignment and remain on active duty with the FBI have confirmed their participation on the squad under DeLoach's leadership at the convention. These employees advised there was no question in their mind at the time but that they were in Atlantic City to fulfill the FBI's jurisdictional responsibilities and they did not feel that the purpose of the special squad was political in nature. Basically, the instructions to the Agents were to develop advance information regarding any acts or intended acts of violence pertaining to civil disturbances that could arise during the convention as well as secondary protection for the President. Two of the Agents, both black, were there in undercover assignment roles. Certain Agents had responsibility for liaison with Secret Service, others were handling the large number of informants that we moved into Atlantic City and other Agents were utilized in operating the technical surveillance on King as well as the microphone installation installed at the Congress of Racial Equality - Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee headquarters in Atlantic City. All knew DeLoach was in charge and he had with him in Atlantic City three Agents from his office and they were aware that DeLoach was frequently calling the Bureau reporting developments. Two Agents recalled DeLoach having a telephone conversation with Walter Jenkins who it is believed was in Washington, D. C., at the time.

The Deputy Attorney General

AUTHORIZATION FOR TECHNICAL COVERAGE AT CONVENTION

Concerning the technical installation on King, Bureau files contain a memorandum to the Attorney General dated October 7, 1963, captioned "Martin Luther King, Jr., Security Matter - Communist; Communist Influence in Racial Matters," wherein the Bureau recommended that authority be granted to place a technical surveillance on King at his current address (Atlanta, Georgia) or at any future address to which he may move. This memorandum was approved by Attorney General Kennedy, October 10, 1963. A memorandum dated July 7, 1964, captioned "Communist Party, USA, Negro Question, Communist Influence and Racial Matters - IS - C," pertains to a request by the Atlanta Office to install three additional technical surveillances on the facilities of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in Atlanta. The memorandum observed that the Attorney General had already authorized technical coverage on the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and King and additional authority was not necessary since this is merely an extension of current coverage brought about by additional telephone service within the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Another memorandum prepared by an official of the then Domestic Intelligence Division dated August 24, 1964, and captioned "Martin Luther King" reports a telephone call from SAC Bachman at Newark on August 21, 1964, concerning technical coverage on King in Atlantic City. Bachman had previously received instructions from a Division official that he explore the possibility of putting technical and microphone coverage on King and Bachman was advising that a technical installation could be done and reliable contacts were available at the hotel concerning a microphone installation. The memorandum pointed out Bachman was given the go-ahead with the microphone installation as well as the telephone installation. This memorandum reiterates the Bureau had authority from the Attorney General to cover any residences which King may use with a technical installation.

Concerning the microphone installation at the temporary Congress of Racial Equality - Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee headquarters in a store at 2414 Atlantic Avenue, a thorough review of Bureau records fails to locate any memorandum containing authorization for same. A search of microphone authorizations in the Newark Office

likewise fails to locate any authorization for this particular installation. At the time of the convention in 1964, our authority for microphone surveillance was maintained at the Seat of Government and authorization for utilizing microphone surveillances was made by the Director who relied on a memorandum from Attorney General Brownell dated May 20, 1954, which recognized FBI authority to institute such surveillances. By memorandum dated September 27, 1965, Attorney General Katzenbach agreed to continue the use of microphone surveillances only following his personal authorization. It is pointed out that DeLoach's memorandum reporting the coverage at Atlantic City mentions such technical coverage "with Bureau approval."

In 1964 our investigation of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committe was based on information that an apparent member of the Communist Party, USA, was engaging in considerable activity, much in a leadership capacity in the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. Confidential informants reported that the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, among the various civil rights organizations, was a principal target for Communist Party infiltration. At this same period of time our investigation of the Congress of Racial Equality was limited to determining whether in fact there was communist infiltration in that organization. (While a question arises as to the justification of using a microphone surveillance against the Congress of Racial Equality per se, it is noted that we did in fact have a pending investigation on the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and the fact the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee was engaged in a joint temporary office with the Congress of Racial Equality during the convention may well have been justification for installing the microphone surveillance. A review of available material to date located no specific documentation for this decision.)

Newark files contain a memorandum dated August 22, 1964, concerning the technical surveillance which verifies that the work on two phones in King's rooms at the hotel had been completed; however, the personnel at Atlantic City could not place the mike on King in view of the fact they had to leave the room. Newark files also attribute to then Senior Resident Agent Clark that on Bureau instructions a mike should be considered for the temporary Congress of Racial Equality headquarters at 2414 Atlantic Avenue, Atlantic City. The only other information contained in Newark files concerning these installations is a handwritten log consisting of seventy-eight pages of overhears on King's telephones.

The Deputy Attorney General

UTILIZATION OF NEWS MEDIA COVER BY AGENTS

As set forth above, both in the Washington Post article as well as DeLoach's memorandum, reporting the activities of the special squad at the convention, some of the Agents utilized media identification of NBC. At that time there was no Bureau rule prohibiting the use of such investigative technique. On July 2, 1968, instructions were set forth that all Agent personnel are prohibited to pose as newsmen or representatives of any wire service for the purpose of establishing an investigative cover. This rule was invoked after a news item appeared in the Washington Post on June 18, 1968, alleging that one of our Agents had posed as a representative of the International News Service while covering an antidraft demonstration at the Supreme Court on June 17, 1968. The allegation alluded to by the newspaper was in fact a correct statement as to the Agent using the news media as his cover for being at the demonstration.

COVERAGE OF 1964 REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Review of Bureau records fails to establish that any specialized coverage was afforded to the Republican National Convention held in San Francisco in July, 1964, and the only references in our records relate to the planning and execution by the Congress of Racial Equality of demonstrations and picketing especially insofar as the nomination of Senator Barry Goldwater was concerned. Several teletypes and communications were submitted by San Francisco concerning the demonstrations and follow-up letterhead memoranda were received by the Bureau and disseminated.

President Johnson and the FBI

The relationship between President Johnson and Mr. Hoover had been close officially and socially for some years. This may have facilitated somewhat the use of the FBI by President Johnson. They had been neighbors. When President Johnson as a Senator and later Vice-President the relationship became ever more close. (Incidentally President Johnson use to call the Director from time to time and kept repeating one question:"Did you have a telephone tap on me when I was in the Senate?" He was always told we did not, which was the truth, but he never seemed to believe it.)

1. Re: Mrs. Claire Chennault
   and Embassy of South Vietnam.

President Johnson requested FBI put a physical surveillance on Mrs. Chennault for the purpose of developing political information which could be used against Mr. Nixon. On November 7, 1968 Bromely Smith of the White House called the FBI and said that he had just conversed with President Johnson who now wanted the physcial surveillance discontinued but the wiretap on the Embassy should be maintained. Mr. Smith said: "...the President was of the opinion that the intelligence obtained by the FBI in this operation was of the highest order. He stated that the facts furnished by the FBI had been exactly what had been needed by the White House and that he and the President were very grateful."

2. Re: Democratic National Convention Atlantic City ,N.J. 1964

President Johnson requested the FBI set up a special squad at the Convention to be of assistance to him in various ways. The "cover" would be that it was a security squad to guard against militants etc. Nothing of this scope had ever been done before or since to my memory. Included in the assistance rendered was the development of political information useful to President Johnson. On September 10, 1964 Walter Jenkins, Special Assistant to President Johnson at that time called the FBI and talked to Mr. Hoover. Mr. Jenkins said "the President wanted him to call, and the President may have mentioned this himself, but he was not sure and that was that he, the President , thought the job the Bureau had done at Atlantic City was one of the finest he has ever seen."

3. Re: Don Reynolds (a personality in the Bobby Baker case)

President Johnson called the FBI on November 18, 1964 and said he thought the Bureau should locate Reynolds and find out what Reynolds did with $25,000 he alledgedly received. President Johnson said it was his opinion that"Reynolds had used such funds for bribery purposes for the Republican Party. The request was complied with but results negative.

CODE TELETYPE IMMEDIATE

JANUARY 26, 1975

TO SACS BIRMINGHAM
BUFFALO
KANSAS CITY
MEMPHIS
NEWARK
OMAHA
PHILADELPHIA
LAS VEGAS

PERSONAL ATTENTION

PERS. REC. UNIT

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI

ADMINISTRATIVE INQUIRY

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ONE NINE SIX FOUR DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION AT ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY, AUGUST TWO TWO THROUGH TWO EIGHT, ONE NINE SIX FOUR, INFORMATION IN BUREAU FILES DISCLOSES THAT THE FOLLOWING AGENTS PARTICIPATED IN THE COVERAGE WHICH THE BUREAU HAD WITH REGARD TO THIS CONVENTION: BIRMINGHAM OFFICE - SA JAMES S. SNIDER; BUFFALO - SA WILLIAM P. CRAWFORD; KANSAS CITY - SAC BILL D. WILLIAMS; MEMPHIS - SA BEN D. HALE; OMAHA - SA ROBERT L. TAGG; PHILADELPHIA - SA JOHN B. MEADE; NEWARK - SAS THOMAS G. BUTTLE, HARRY D. JONES, LLOYD A. NELSON, JOHN J. CONNOLLY, DONALD E. ALMAN, GUS M. MOORE

Assoc. Dir.
Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
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Dir. Sec'y

HNB:bhg (4)

REC-88 116496-2

MCT-52 REC-53 ST-105

15 FEB 10 1975

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 26 1975

This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized personnel without the express approval of the FBI.

57 FEB 14 1975

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

TELETYPE TO BIRMINGHAM
RE: ADMINISTRATIVE INQUIRY

LAS VEGAS - WALTER J. SLAUGHTER

DALE R. SUTTON, WILLIAM L. DWYER. YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO RESPOND AS FACTUALLY AND DETAILED AS POSSIBLE CONCERNING YOUR PARTICIPATION UNDER THE DIRECTION OF FORMER ASSISTANT DIRECTOR CHARTHA D. DE LOACH:

1. WHO INSTRUCTED YOU TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS ASSIGNMENT?

2. WHAT INSTRUCTIONS DID YOU RECEIVE RELATIVE TO YOUR ASSIGNMENT?

3. WHAT WAS YOUR ASSIGNMENT?

4. WHAT WAS THE CHAIN OF COMMAND AND ADVISE TO WHOM YOU REPORTED?

5. IN FURNISHING RESULTS OF INFORMATION YOU RECEIVED WAS IT HANDLED ORALLY OR IN WRITING? IF IN WRITING, WAS IT IN THE FORM OF ROUGH DRAFT NOTES OR WAS IT A COMMUNICATION THAT PROBABLY WOULD HAVE BEEN FILED IN EITHER BUREAU OR NEWARK FILES?

6. IN HANDLING THIS ASSIGNMENT ADVISE WHAT YOU WERE TOLD AS TO ITS PURPOSE AND WHO SO INFORMED YOU.

7. WAS ANY INFORMATION RECEIVED AT ANY TIME BY YOU INDICATING THAT THE BUREAU'S SERVICES WERE BEING UTILIZED FOR POLITICAL REASONS?

8. ON THE OTHER HAND, ADVISE IN DETAIL IF IN THE INSTRUCTIONS YOU RECEIVED IT WAS CLEAR THAT IT WAS A MATTER FALLING WITHIN THE BUREAU'S JURISDICTION CONCERNING INVESTIGATIONS OF TERRORISM, CRIMINALS, OR ANY OTHER UNLAWFUL ACTS FALLING WITHIN THE BUREAU'S JURISDICTION.

9. WERE ANY INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED TO YOU AS TO THE CONFIDENTIALITY TO BE AFFORDED YOUR ASSIGNMENT IN THIS REGARD?

10. DID YOU EVER DISCUSS THIS ASSIGNMENT WITH ANYONE OUTSIDE THE BUREAU OR HAVE ATTEMPTS BEEN MADE TO INTERVIEW YOU BY ANY OUTSIDE INDIVIDUALS CONCERNING THIS MATTER? THIS WOULD INCLUDE ANYONE FORMERLY EMPLOYED BY THE FBI.

11. BASED ON YOUR RECOLLECTION, WHAT INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS WERE COVERED BY TESURS?

12. FURNISH ANY OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION THAT MAY NOT BE SPECIFICALLY COVERED BY THE QUESTIONS ABOVE.

YOUR RESPONSES MUST BE HANDLED IMMEDIATELY (TODAY, JANUARY TWENTY-SIX, WITHOUT FAIL) AND INCORPORATED IN AN ENCODED TELETYPE TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE DIRECTOR, ATTENTION INSPECTION DIVISION.

11:50AM IMMEDIATE APRIL 30, 1975 JCG

TO DIRECTOR

FROM NEWARK (66-3963)

ATTN: INSPECTOR A. J. CONLEY, INSPECTION DIVISION

ADMINISTRATIVE INQUIRY; 1964 DEMOCRATIC PARTY NOMINATING CONVENTION, ATLANTIC CITY, NJ - JUNE

FOLLOWING IS VERBATUM TEXT OF MEMO FROM FORMER SA JOHN P. DEVLIN DATED APRIL 30, 1975:

ON FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1975, I MET WITH A MICHAEL T. EPSTEIN OF THE US SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES, WHO WAS SEEKING INFORMATION REGARDING MY PART IN A TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE IN ATLANTIC CITY, NJ, IN THE SUMMER OF 1964, DURING THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY NOMINATING CONVENTION ON THE ROOMS OCCUPIED BY THE LATE MARTIN LUTHER KING AT THE CLARIDGE HOTEL. HE STATED HIS COMMITTEE HAS A BROAD MANDATE TO LOOK INTO THE INTELLIGENCE INVESTGATION ACTIVITIES OF THE FBI.

IN HIS QUESTIONS, HE COVERED THE FOLLOWING POINTS:

WHO TOLD ME TO GO TO ATLANTIC CITY?

WHERE DID THEY GET THEIR INSTRUCTIONS?

WHAT WAS I TOLD TO DO WHEN I GOT TO ATLANTIC CITY?

WAS I TOLD WHY I WAS GOING THERE, I.E., THE PURPOSE OR AIM OF THIS PARTICULAR INVESTIGATION?

WHO GAVE FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS IN ATLANTIC CITY?

WHO DID I REPORT TO IN ATLANTIC CITY?

WHAT DID I DO THERE?

WHAT DID I DO WITH ANY INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM MY EFFORTS?

WHO DID I REMEMBER AS BEING IN CONTACT WITH KING?

WHO DID I REMEMBER BEING IN KING'S HOTEL SUITE?

WHAT DID I HEAR ABOUT ANY PLANS FOR A VICE-PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE?

DID I EVER MEET OR TALK TO CARTHA DE LOACH?

DID I EVER DICTATE ANY MEMORANDA REGARDING THIS SURVEILLANCE TO A STENOGRAPHER IN ATLANTIC CITY?

DID I KNOW OF ANY OTHER TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCES IN ATLANTIC CITY AT THAT TIME?

MY RECOLLECTION OF DETAILS OF THIS ASSIGNMENT, WITHOUT BENEFIT OF ANY MEMORANDA OR FILES TO REVIEW, IS NECESSARILY

SKETCHY, AND I TOLD THIS TO MR. EPSTEIN. AS I RECALLED THE BROAD OVERALL SITUATION, I TOLD HIM THAT I WORKED WITH JOHN J. CONNOLLY, JR., ON OUR PARTICULAR ASSIGNMENT, AND WE PROBABLY RECEIVED OUR INSTRUCTIONS FROM SAC BACHMAN THROUGH OUR SUPERVISOR WILLIAM GAGNON. I HAD TO ASSUME THAT MR. BACHMAN RECEIVED THESE INSTRUCTIONS FROM SOMEBODY AT BUREAU HEADQUARTERS.

OUR PURPOSE IN GOING TO ATLANTIC CITY WAS TO OBTAIN WHATEVER INFORMATION WE COULD ABOUT PLANNED DISRUPTIVE TACTICS OR DEMONSTRATIONS THAT WOULD THREATEN THE SAFETY OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON OR THE SECURITY OF THE CONVENTION.

SINCE I WAS THE SOUND MAN FOR THE NEWARK OFFICE, MY EFFORTS IN THIS REGARD WERE CONCENTRATED ON A TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE AS OPPOSED TO ANY PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE OR OTHER INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITY CONDUCTED BY OTHER AGENTS FROM THE NEWARK OFFICE IN ATLANTIC CITY AT THAT TIME.

MARTIN LUTHER KING WAS SELECTED AS THE TARGET OF OUR SURVEILLANCE. BY WHOM, I DO NOT RECALL. HE WAS THE LEADER OF THE GROUP OPPOSING PRESIDENT JOHNSON, SO I SUPPOSE HE WAS A LIKELY TARGET.

MR. EPSTEIN WAS INTERESTED IN MY OPINION AS TO THE LEGITAMACY OF OUR INVESTIGATION AS A SECURITY MEASURE. I WAS UNABLE TO IMPUGN ANY OTHER MOTIVES TO THIS INVESTIGATION OTHER THAN AS SET OUT ABOVE.

I DO NOT RECALL DETAILS OF OUR HANDLING OF THE INFORMATION RECEIVED OVER THE TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE. SA BILLIE D. WILLIAMS WAS LIAISON WITH CARTHA DE LOACH AND ARRANGED OR HANDLED ANY CONTACTS REGARDING THE INFORMATION OR INSTRUCTIONS WE RECEIVED. AGAIN, I WAS UNABLE TO IDENTIFY ANY CONTACTS OR ASSOCIATES OF KING WITHOUT REFERENCE TO WHATEVER NOTES WE MAY HAVE KEPT ON THE SURVEILLANCE. IN RESPONSE TO SPECIFIC QUESTIONS AS TO WHETHER OR NOT HUBERT H. HUMPHREY AND ROBERT KENNEDY WERE IN TOUCH WITH OR VISITED KING IN HIS SUITE, I HAD TO TELL MR. EPSTEIN THAT THEY MAY HAVE BEEN, BUT I COULD NOT STATE POSITIVELY ONE WAY OR THE OTHER AS THERE WERE MANY POLITICIANS OF THE DAY IN CONTACT WITH HIM.

I RECALLED, IN ANSWER TO HIS QUESTIONS, THAT KING'S WIFE, CORETTA, WAS IN TOUCH WITH HIM REGARDING HER PLANS TO TRAVEL TO THE CONVENTION AND ALSO THAT HE WAS IN CONTACT WITH A NOTED

ENTERTAINER, MEHALIA JACKSON, WHO WAS APPEARING AT SOME CLUB IN ATLANTIC CITY AT THAT TIME, AND WHO WAS APPARENTLY AN OLD FRIEND OF KING'S.

AS TO THE QUESTION OF WHAT INFORMATION WAS TRANSMITTED TO DE LOACH, I SUPPOSE WE SENT EVERYTHING THAT WOULD INDICATE ANY ACTION ON THE FLOOR OF THE CONVENTION. I AM VAGUE ON THE DETAILS OF HOW WE HANDLED THE TRANSCRIPTION AND REPORTING OF INFORMATION WE RECEIVED. WE MAY HAVE WRITTEN LONGHAND SUMMARIES OR DICTATED VIA TELEPHONE TO A STENOGRAPHER.

I WAS AWARE OF ANOTHER INSTALLATION, EITHER ATTEMPTED OR OPERATED AT A STORE FRONT OPERATION OF SOME ORGANIZATION THAT THREATENED DISRUPTION OF THE CONVENTION, BUT I HAD NO DETAILS CONCERNING IT.

MR. EPSTEIN WAS UNABLE TO ADVISE ME AS TO WHETHER OR NOT I WOULD BE CONTACTED AGAIN REGARDING THIS MATTER.

END

JRM FBIHQ

CLR

MODE 1 NR CODE

DATE: JANUARY 28, 1975 ~~SUBMITTED~~

TO: DIRECTOR

FROM: MEMPHIS

ATTENTION: INSPECTION DIVISION

ADMINISTRATIVE INQUIRY.

RE BUREAU TELETYPE TO DIRMEMPHIS 1/23/75.

THE FOLLOWING ANSWERS ARE SUBMITTED TO REFERENCED 12 QUESTIONS BY SA DEN D. HALE:

1) SA HALE VOLUNTEERED TO PARTICIPATE IN ANY ASSIGNMENT IN CONNECTION WITH THE ONE NINE SIX FOUR DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION IN ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY. IT IS HIS RECOLLECTION THAT SENIOR RESIDENT AGENT LEE CLARK CONFIRMED SA HALE AS ONE OF THE RESIDENT AGENTS TO PARTICIPATE IN ANY ASSIGNMENTS DURING THE CONVENTION. SA HALE WAS INTRODUCED TO ASSISTANT DIRECTOR GAYNA D. DE LOACH AS ONE OF THE AGENTS ASSIGNED TO ATLANTIC CITY DURING THE CONVENTION.

REC-53 REC-104 62-116406

2) SA HALE RECALLS THE GENERAL OBJECTIVE WAS TO BE ALERT FOR THE ACTIVITIES OF VARIOUS EXTREMIST GROUPS IN ATLANTIC CITY FOR THE CONVENTION, REALIZING THEIR POTENTIAL FOR VIOLENCE, POSSIBLE CONFRONTATION AND EMBARASSMENT OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, AND THE POSSIBLE THREAT TO THE LIVES OF THE PRESIDENT, VICE-PRESIDENT AND OTHER OFFICIALS OF U. S. GOVERNMENT.

FEB 8 1975

END PAGE ONE

3) SA HALE POSED AS A FREELANCE NBC CORRESPONDENT USING NAME BILL PETERS. IN THIS CAPACITY, SA HALE MADE CONTACT WITH LEADERS AND MEMBERS OF EXTREMIST GROUPS, FREQUENTED THEIR MEETING PLACES, ATTENDED DEMONSTRATIONS ON THE BOARD WALK AND PHOTOGRAPHED A NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF VARIOUS GROUPS. GROUPS PHOTOGRAPHED INCLUDED SNCC, CORE, THE WHITE PARTY, FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF MISSISSIPPI, JUSTICE FOR MOFFA AND OTHERS.

4) THERE WAS NO CHAIN OF COMMAND PER SE. AGENTS WORKING ON THIS ASSIGNMENT HAD DIRECT CONTACT WITH DE LOACH OR ONE OF HIS THREE STAFF MEMBERS. SA HALE FREQUENTLY REPORTED DIRECTLY TO DE LOACH AND OCCASIONALLY TO SA LINEMAN (PH) AS TO SA HUDSON HOWEVER BOTH OF WHOM ACCOMPANIED DE LOACH TO ATLANTIC CITY FROM BUREAU ALONG WITH A THIRD AGENT SECURITY SUPERVISOR FROM WFO, WHO WAS NOT RECALLED.

5) INFORMATION RECEIVED WAS HANDLED ORALLY HOWEVER, SA HALE RECALLED PREPARING A MEMO TO DE LOACH CONTAINING INFORMATION FOR DE LOACH'S LATER REVIEW. THIS INFORMATION WAS IN ROUGH DRAFT FORM AND PROBABLY NOT FILED IN NEWARK OR AT BUREAU.

6) THE PURPOSE WAS ANSWERED UNDER QUESTION NUMBER TWO. THE OVERALL THRUST OF THE FBI'S PARTICIPATION HAD A DEFINATE PURPOSE AND WAS CONSIDERED BY SA HALE TO BE A MOST HONORABLE AND LEGITIMATE EFFORT.

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

A. MALE DOES NOT RECALL ANY PARTICULAR INDIVIDUAL DISCUSSING THE CONVENTION'S PURPOSE OTHER THAN THROUGH GROUP PARTICIPATION AT A PRECONVENTION CONFERENCE.

7) DR MALE HAD NO INDICATION THE BUREAU'S SERVICES WERE BEING USED FOR POLITICAL REASONS.

8) IT WAS DR MALE'S UNDERSTANDING THAT THE BUREAU INTEREST WAS SECURITY ORIENTED AND INITIALLY JUSTIFIED BASED ON THE PROVOCATIONS AND POTENTIAL FOR VIOLENCE OF SOME OF THE GROUPS PRESENT.

9) NO. IT WAS TO BE TREATED AS OTHER BUREAU WORK.

10) NONE RECALLED.

11) DR MALE RECALLS NO PROBLEMS.

12) DR MALE PRESENTLY HAS A SMALL GROUP OF COLORED SLIDES TAKEN DURING THE WEEK OF THE CONVENTION. PRINTS WERE MADE OF THESE SLIDES AND PROVIDED TO ASSISTANT DIRECTOR DE LOACH SHORTLY AFTER THE CONVENTION.

END.

WAT FBI WAS ACK FOR ONE

"

WAGNER

NR 001 KC CODED

3:43 PM JANUARY 26, 1975 IMMEDIATE NGW

TO : DIRECTOR

ATTN: INSPECTION DIVISION

FROM: KANSAS CITY

ADMINISTRATIVE INQUIRY

RE BUREAU TELETYPE THIS DATE.

FOLLOWING IS RESPONSE OF SAC BILL D. WILLIAMS:

1) ASSISTANT DIRECTOR C. D. DE LOACH.

2) I WAS INSTRUCTED TO DETERMINE THE FEASIBILITY OF MICROPHONE COVERAGE AT CORE-SNCC HEADQUARTERS AND IF POSSIBLE INSTALL A MICROPHONE AT THAT LOCATION.

3) SUPERVISE INSTALLATION OF MICROPHONE AT CORE-SNCC HEADQUARTERS AND MONITOR THIS COVERAGE. DURING THE LAST TWO EVENINGS OF THE CONVENTION SA DON HANNING AND I WERE ASSIGNED LIASION WITH PRESS SECRETARY BILL MOYERS AT THE PAGEANT MOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY.

4) I REPORTED TO WFO SUPERVISOR ELMER TODD.

5) I REPORTED TELEPHONICALLY TO ELMER TODD CONCERNING INFORMATION I RECEIVED. AS I RECALL TODD PREPARED MEMORANDA FOR DISSEMINATION TO WALTER JENKINS AND BILL MOYERS. ~~I RECALL~~ THAT DE LOACH SPECIFICALLY INSTRUCTED NO COPIES OF THESE MEMORANDA WERE TO BE KEPT IN THE NEWARK DIVISION.

REC-104

FEB 8 1975

57FEB 14 1975

6) ON SUNDAY EVENING PRIOR TO THE CONVENTION DE LOACH MET WITH THE ENTIRE GROUP AND MY BEST RECOLLECTION IS THAT HE EXPLAINED WE WERE TO KEEP THE WHITE HOUSE ADVISED OF THE ACTIVITIES OF INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS WHO MIGHT ATTEMPT TO DISRUPT THE CONVENTION.

7) NO. I DO RECALL HOWEVER THAT ON ONE OCCASION I WAS PRESENT WHEN DE LOACH HELD A LENGTHY TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WITH WALTER JENKINS. THEY APPEARED TO BE DISCUSSING THE PRESIDENT'S "IMAGE". AT THE END OF THE CONVERSATION, DE LOACH TOLD US SOMETHING TO THE EFFECT "THAT MAY HAVE SOUNDED A LITTLE POLITICAL TO YOU BUT THIS DOESN'T DO THE BUREAU ANY HARM".

8) I DO NOT RECALL THAT "JURISDICTION" WAS EVER DISCUSSED. I ASSUMED THAT WE HAD THE RESPONSIBILITY TO REPORT THE ACTIVITIES OF THOSE GROUPS (CORE-SNCC).

9) I DO NOT RECALL ANY SUCH INSTRUCTIONS.

10) NO.

11) COVERAGE OF DR. KING'S TELEPHONE AT CLARIDGE HOTEL AND MICROPHONE COVERAGE AT CORE-SNCC HEADQUARTERS. NO COVERAGE OF TELEPHONE AT CORE-SNCC CONSIDERED. THIS HEADQUARTERS WAS IN FORWARD PORTION OF STORE ADJACENT TO BAKERY. REAR OF STORE

USED BY BAKERY FOR STORAGE AND SEPARATED FROM CORE-SNCC BY FLIMSY PARTITION. BAKERY OWNER PERMITTED ACCESS TO STORAGE AREA AND MICROPHONE PLACED BETWEEN EDGE OF PARTITION AND WALL.

12) I WOULD LIKE TO STATE THAT AT NO TIME DID I EVER CONSIDER THE ABOVE TO BE A POLITICAL OPERATION BUT IT WAS OBVIOUS THAT DE LOACH WANTED TO IMPRESS JENKINS AND MOYERS WITH THE BUREAU'S ABILITY TO DEVELOP INFORMATION WHICH WOULD BE OF INTEREST TO THEM.

END

NM 002 OM CODE

5:40 PM IMMEDIATE 1-20-75 LWD

TO: DIRECTOR

ATTN: INSPECTION DIVISION

FROM: OMAHA

ADMINISTRATIVE INQUIRY

RE BUTEL INSTANT DATE.

THE FOLLOWING ARE RESPONSES OF SA ROBERT L. TAGG, OMAHA, DIVISION TO REF TELETYPE.

1. ASSISTANT DIRECTOR CHARTHA D. DE LOACH INSTRUCTED SA IN THE ASSIGNMENT.

2. SA WAS ADVISED IT WAS ESSENTIAL BUREAU DEVELOPE ALL INFORMATION OF ANY PLANS WHICH MIGHT ENDANGER LIFE OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON OR OF ANY ACTIVITIES WHICH MIGHT BE IN VIOLATION OF FEDERAL OR LOCAL STATUTES.

3. SA TAGG MAINTAINED LEAISON WITH ATLANTIC CITY NEW JERSEY POLICE DEPARTMENT, NEW JERSEY STATE POLICE, AND SERVED AS FBI LIASON AT COMMAND POST OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION, CONVENTION HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.

REC-104 62-116406

21 FEB 8 1975

4. SA TAGG REPORTED DIRECTLY TO ASSISTANT DIRECTOR DE LOACH.

END PAGE ONE

57 FEB 14 1975

5. INFORMATION DEVELOPED WAS FURNISHED ORALLY TO ASSISTANT DIR. DE LOACH AND DICTATED TO STENOGRAPHERS ON HIS STAFF IN HIS OFFICE IN ATLANTIC CITY. SA TAGG HAS NO KNOWLEDGE AS TO WHERE THIS INFORMATION WAS FILED.

6. ALL INSTRUCTIONS RELATING TO THE ASSIGNMENT WERE RECEIVED FROM ASSISTANT DIRECTOR DE LOACH AND IN GENERAL FOLLOWED INSTRUCTIONS SET FORTH IN PARAGRAPH TWO ABOVE.

7. THE ANSWER IS NO.

8. THERE WAS NO INDICATION FROM REMARKS BY ASSISTANT DIRECTOR DE LOACH THAT THIS ASSIGNMENT WAS NOT WITHIN THE INVESTIGATIVE JURISDICTION OF THE FBI.

9. WE WERE INSTRUCTED THAT THIS ASSIGNMENT SHOULD BE CONSIDERED A CONFIDENTIAL BUREAU ASSIGNMENT.

10. SA TAGG HAS NOT DISCUSSED THIS ASSIGNMENT WITH ANYONE OUTSIDE OF THE BUREAU NOR HAS HE BEEN CONTACTED BY ANYONE OUT SIDE OF THE BUREAU IN THIS REGARD.

11. SA TAGG CAN NOT OF HIS PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OR RECOLLECTION IDENTIFY INDIVIDUALS OR ORGANIZATIONS WHO WERE OR MAY HAVE BEEN SUBJECTS OF TESURS.

12. IN ADDITION TO INTELLENGENCE ACTIVITIES FBI SA'S ACTIVILY ASSISTED U. S. SECRET SERVICE IN PROTECTION OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND HIS FAMILY AT ATLANTIC CITY DURING DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

END

MODAL PM CODE

920 PM JANUARY 20, 1975 [redacted]

TO DIRECTOR

ATTN INSPECTION DIVISION

FROM PHILADELPHIA

ADMINISTRATIVE INQUIRY

RE BUTLL JANUARY 20, 1975.

SET FORTH HEREIN ARE ANSWERS OF SA JOHN D. MEADE TO THE SPECIFIC QUESTIONS CONTAINED IN RE TEL:

1. FORMER ASSISTANT DIRECTOR CARTHA D. DE LOACH AND FORMER NEWARK OFFICE SAC, RALPH SPACHMAN.

2. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNED BEING ALERT FOR INFORMATION REGARDING PLANS OF RADICAL AND ANTI-ESTABLISHMENT GROUPS WHICH MIGHT DO BODILY HARM TO OR CAUSE EMBARRASSMENT TO THE PRESIDENT OR HIS ASSOCIATES.

I WAS SPECIFICALLY INSTRUCTED TO CONDUCT A SURVEY FOR A MISSR IN A SHOP ON ATLANTIC AVENUE IN THE VICINITY OF CONVENTION HALL WHICH WAS RENTED TO AN UNRECALLED RADICAL GROUP.

ST-109 REC-53

REG-104

116406-7

21 FEB 8 1975

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57 FEB 14 1975

3. I SURVEYED THE ABOVE LOCATION AND A MISSION WAS ESTABLISHED TO COVER THIS GROUP DURING THE CONVENTION.

I ALSO TOOK PART IN MANY MISSIONS OF RADICAL GROUPS AND PERFORMED BODY GUARD DUTIES IN AND AROUND CONVENTION HALL.

4. CHAIN OF COMMAND INCLUDED ASSISTANT DIRECTOR DE LOACH AND THE THREE OR FOUR SUPERVISORS WHO ACCOMPANIED HIM FROM SOG. I REPORTED TO ONE OR MORE OF THESE SUPERVISORS WHOSE NAMES I CANNOT RECALL AND THE INFORMATION WAS PASSED ON TO MR. DE LOACH.

5. INFORMATION I RECEIVED WAS FURNISHED MOSTLY IN FORM OF ROUGH DRAFT NOTES, WHICH I ASSUMED WERE EVENTUALLY RECORDED IN COMMUNICATIONS WHICH WOULD HAVE BEEN FILED IN THE BUREAU OR NEWARK OFFICE.

6. AS BEST I RECALL, I WAS TOLD THE ASSIGNMENT WAS TO INSURE THE PERSONAL SAFETY AND WELFARE OF THE PRESIDENT. ASSISTANT DIRECTOR DE LOACH GAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS TO ALL PERSONNEL INVOLVED.

7. I RECEIVED NO INFORMATION INDICATING INDICATING BUREAU SERVICES WERE BEING UTILIZED FOR POLITICAL REASONS.

PAGE THREE CODE IMMEDIATE

8. FROM THE INSTRUCTIONS RECEIVED, IT WAS APPARENT TO ME THAT THE BUREAU'S ROLE WAS TO ASSIST AND SUPPLEMENT THE SECRET SERVICE AND OTHER AGENCIES IN PROTECTING THE PRESIDENT AND THIS INCLUDED INVESTIGATION OF ANY RADICAL AND/OR ANTI-WAR GROUPS OR INDIVIDUALS WHO WERE IN ATLANTIC CITY AT THE TIME.

9. ASSISTANT DIRECTOR DE LOACH WAS EXPLICIT IN POINTING OUT TO EVERYONE INVOLVED THAT THIS WAS A VERY CONFIDENTIAL ASSIGNMENT AND SHOULD BE TREATED AS SUCH.

10. I HAVE NEVER DISCUSSED THIS ASSIGNMENT WITH ANYONE OUTSIDE THE BUREAU AND NO ATTEMPTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO INTERVIEW ME BY ANYONE OUTSIDE THE BUREAU OR BY ANY FORMER BUREAU EMPLOYEES.

11. BASED ON MY RECOLLECTION, MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. WAS COVERED BY A TESUR AND THIS ABOVE DESCRIBED RADICAL GROUP (REFER TO QUESTIONS TWO AND THREE) WHICH I SURVEYED WAS COVERED BY A MISUR.

12. BY LETTER DATED 9/1/64, I WAS COMMENDED BY MR. HOOVER FOR ESTABLISHING A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE DURING THIS OPERATION.

END

HAN FOLDING ACKNOWLEDGE ONE

NR002 BH CODE

A 419 PM IMMEDIATE JANUARY 26, 1975 GDM

TO: DIRECTOR ATTN: INSPECTION DIVISION.

FROM: BIRMINGHAM

ADMINISTRATIVE INQUIRY -

REBUTEL JANUARY 26, 1975.

SA JAMES F. SNIDER, BH OFFICE, RECALLS FOLLOWING CONCERNING HIS ASSIGNMENT AT 1964 DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.

1. SAC, NEWARK.

2. SA SNIDER RECALLS BUREAU ASSISTANCE REQUESTED BY SECRET SERVICE IN PROTECTING PRESIDENT DURING CONVENTION.

3. LIASON WITH SA'S WILLIAM P. CRAWFORD AND JOHN CARY WHO WERE ASSIGNED, I BELIEVE TO MINGLE WITH CROWD ON THE BOARDWALKS OUTSIDE CONVENTION HAEDQUARTERS AND TO INFILTRATE COMEDIAN DICK GREGORY GROUP TO LEARN OF ANY DISRUPTION THEY PLAN AND TO GATHER ANY INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION WHICH MAY HAVE BEEN OF ASSISTANCE TO

END PAGE ONE

REC-104 62-116405-6

21 FEB 8 1975

THE SECRET SERVICE IN ITS PROTECTIVE FUNCTIONS.

4. AND 5. AS I RECALL THERE WAS NO INFORMATION TO REPORT, HOWEVER, HAD THERE BEEN I WOULD HAVE REPORTED TO THE SENIOR RESIDENT AGENT, ATLANTIC CITY, RA. WHOSE OFFICE WAS BEING USED BY ASSISTANT DIRECTOR DE LOACH AS SORT OF A COMMAND POST.

6. I WAS INFORMED THAT THE PURPOSE OF THE ASSIGNMENT WAS TO GATHER ANY INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION WHICH MAYBE OF ASSISTANCE TO SECRET SERVICE IN ITS PROVIDING PROTECTION TO THE PRESIDENT.

I DO NOT RECALL WHO SPECIFICALLY ADVISED ME OF THE PURPOSE OTHER THAN THE SAC, NEWARK.

7. NO.

8. THIS QUESTION IS ANSWERED IN MY RESPONSE IN QUESTION 6.

9. NO, BUT OUR ATTIRE WAS SUCH TO BLEND IN THE CROWD IN A RESORT AREA.

10. NO.

11. I HAVE NO INFORMATION OF ANY TESURS BEING OPERATED.

12. I HAVE NO OTHER INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THIS INQUIRY.

END

HOLD

NR003 BU CODE

5:40 PM IMMEDIATE JANUARY 26, 1975 DMB

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (ATTN: INSPECTION DIVISION)

FROM BUFFALO

PERSONAL ATTENTION

ADMINISTRATIVE INQUIRY

RE URTEL JANUARY 26, 1975 INSTANT.

SA WILLIAM P. CRAWFORD RESPONDS AS FOLLOWS TO RE TEL:

1. SAC THOMAS GEARTY, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

2. TO PROCEED TO WASHINGTON D.C. AND REPORT TO FBIHQ FOR FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS. AT FBIHQ A GROUP CONFERENCE INCLUDING OTHER FBI AGENTS WAS HELD BY ASSISTANT DIRECTOR CHARTHA D. DE LOACH AND WFO SUPERVISOR ELMER TODD RELATIVE TO MY ASSIGNMENT.

3. MY ASSIGNMENT WAS TO ASSUME AN UNDERCOVER ROLE OF A CONSULTANT ENGINEER FOR PURPOSES OF OBTAINING INFORMATION INVOLVING POSSIBLE CIVIL DISTURBANCE AT THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION AT ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY, AUGUST 22 THRU 28, 1964.

4. I REPORTED TO ASSISTANT DIRECTOR DE LOACH WHO WAS IN CHARGE AND SUPERVISOR TODD WHO WAS SECOND IN COMMAND.

END PAGE ONE

ST-105 REC-53 REC-104 62-116406

FEB 8 1975

5. INFORMATION OBTAINED WAS DICTATED DAILY BY ME IN PERSON TO FBI STENOGRAPHIC PERSONNEL IN THE ATLANTIC CITY RESIDENT AGENCY TO BE TRANSCRIBED. THE FORM OF COMMUNICATIONS UTILIZED IS NOT RECALLED. I HAD NO OPPORTUNITY TO LATER PROOFREAD OR SEE THE FINISHED PRODUCTS OF MY DICTATION AND DO NOT KNOW ITS ULTIMATE DISPOSITION.

6. ASSISTANT DIRECTOR DE LOACH ADVISED ME THAT THIS ASSIGNMENT WAS AT THE REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES LYNDON B. JOHNSON. ASSISTANT DIRECTOR DE LOACH ADVISED THAT PRESIDENT JOHNSON WANTED FBI PERSONNEL IN ADDITION TO U. S. SECRET SERVICE PERSONNEL TO DETERMINE IF ANY CIVIL DISTURBANCES WERE ANTICIPATED DURING THAT CONVENTION.

7. NO

8. IT WAS CLEAR TO ME FROM THE INSTRUCTIONS I RECEIVED THAT THIS INVESTIGATION CONCERNED POSSIBLE TERRORISM BY RADICAL, EXTREMIST AND/OR MILITANT INDIVIDUALS WHO MAY BE ACTING IN ORGANIZED GROUPS OR INDIVIDUALLY.

9. NO SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS WERE RECEIVED REGARDING CONFIDENTIALLY OF THIS ASSIGNMENT.

END PAGE TWO

10. I HAVE NEVER DISCUSSED THIS ASSIGNMENT WITH ANYONE OUTSIDE THE BUREAU AND NO ONE HAS EVER INTERVIEWED ME OR ATTEMPTED TO INTERVIEW ME CONCERNING THIS MATTER.

11. I HAVE NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY TESUR BAING UTILIZED.

12. NO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

END

MAH FBIHQ ACK FOR ONE

WA CLR

NR 001 LV CODE

2:04 PM IMMEDIATE JANUARY 26, 1975 RHJ

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM LAS VEGAS (67-5)

ATTN INSPECTION DIVISION

ADMINISTRATIVE INQUIRY.

1. FORMER SAC RALPH BACHMAN OF NEWARK OFFICE.

2. TO DRESS IN CASUAL CLOTHING AND WATCH FOR INDIVIDUALS CARRYING PACKAGES OR WEAPONS AMONG THE VARIOUS PROTEST GROUPS WHO HAD GATHERED AT ATLANTIC CITY FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL CONVENTION.

3. TO MINGLE AMONG THE CROWDS, SPECIFICALLY THE AREA WHERE PROTEST GROUPS WERE CAMPING ON THE GROUNDS OPPOSITE THE HOTEL WHERE PRESIDENT JOHNSON WAS STAYING.

4. I HAVE NO KNOWLEDGE OF THE CHAIN OF COMMAND. I REPORTED TO ATLANTIC CITY RESIDENT AGENCY WITH OTHER SPECIAL AGENTS FOR ASSIGNMENT.

5. MY ASSIGNMENT DID NOT REQUIRE ME TO FURNISH INFORMATION ORALLY OR IN WRITING. MY OBSERVATION REQUIRED NO REPORTS OR MEMOS.

REC-104 62-116406-4

6. TO THE BEST OF MY RECOLLECTION, THE SENIOR RESIDENT AGENT OF THE ATLANTIC CITY RESIDENT AGENCY ADVISED ME AND

21 FEB 8 1975

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FEB 14 1975

OTHER SPECIAL AGENTS WHO HAD SIMILAR ASSIGNEMENTS TO MINGLE AMONG THE PROTEST GROUPS IN AN ATTEMPT TO ASCERTAIN THEIR PLANS AND OBSERVE ANY UNUSUAL ACTIVITY OCCURRING AMONG THESE GROUPS.

7. NO.

8. THE INSTRUCTIONS I RECEIVED ALONG WITH OTHER SPECIAL AGENTS INDICATED WE WERE TO ATTEMPT TO DETERMINE IF THE PROTEST GROUPS PLANNED ANY TERRORIST ACTIVITY. MY ASSUMPTION WAS THAT WE WERE TO ASCERTAIN INFORMATION RE ANY ACTS COMING WITHIN THE BUREAU'S JURISDICTION.

9. NO.

10. NO.

11. I HAVE NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY TESURS.

12. DUE TO THE SCOPE OF MY ASSIGNMENT, WHICH WAS LIMITED AND CONFINED TO MINGLING AND CONVERSING WITH PROTEST GROUPS IN AN EFFORT TO ASCERTAIN IF ANY ACTS OF TERRORISM WERE BEING PLANNED, I HAVE NO ADDITIONAL PERTINENT RECOLLECTIONS PERTAINING TO THIS MATTER.

END

HOLD

NR 002 NK CODE

745 PM IMMEDIATE 1/26/75 TJB

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

ATTENTION: INSPECTION DIVISION

FROM NEWARK

ADMINISTRATIVE INQUIRY

RE: BUREAU TELETYPE DATED JANUARY 26, 1975.

FOLLOWING ARE RESPONSES TO ENUMERATED QUESTIONS BY NEWARK PERSONNEL WHO PARTICIPATED IN COVERAGE OF 1964 DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION, ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY:

SA THOMAS G. BUTTLE

(1) FORMER SRA LEO T. CLARK.

(2) NO RECOLLECTION OF ANY SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS OTHER THAN RELAYED BY FORMER ASSISTANT DIRECTOR DE LOACH.

(3) I HAND CARRIED MAIL FROM ASSISTANT DIRECTOR DE LOACH TO THE ATLANTIC CITY AIRPORT AND TURNED OVER TO ALLEGHENY PILOT FOR TRANSMITTAL TO THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL AIRPORT. ALSO PICKED

REC-104 62-116395-3

FEB 8 1975

PERS. REC. UNIT

FEB 14 1975

NK

PAGE TWO

UP MAIL BEING SENT TO ASSISTANT DIRECTOR DE LOACH FROM NATIONAL AIRPORT.

I AFFORDED FISUR COVERAGE OF MEMBERS OF SNCC, CORE AND WHITE AND BLACK GROUPS DEMONSTRATING AT THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

(4) ASSISTANT DIRECTOR DE LOACH AND LEO T. CLARK. I REPORTED TO CLARK.

(5) ALL INFORMATION WAS ORALLY REPORTED TO THE BEST OF MY RECOLLECTION.

(6) MY RECOLLECTION IS THAT DE LOACH HELD A CONFERENCE UPON HIS ARRIVAL IN ATLANTIC CITY TO EXPLAIN THAT INFORMATION HAD BEEN RECEIVED AT THE BUREAU INDICATING EFFORTS WOULD BE MADE TO DISRUPT THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION BY MILITANT AND/OR CIVIL RIGHTS GROUPS. DE LOACH FELT THAT ANY DISRUPTION AT THE CONVENTION COULD BE AVOIDED BY GATHERING OF INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THESE GROUPS, WHICH INFORMATION WOULD THEN BE RELAYED TO THE SECRET SERVICE AND LOCAL POLICE FOR APPROPRIATE ACTION.

(7) NO.

(8) NO SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS RECALLED, HOWEVER, MY ACTIVITIES WERE ASSUMED TO BE WITHIN THE INVESTIGATIVE JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU.

(9) NO RECOLLECTION. ASSIGNMENT WAS AFFORDED THE SAME CONFIDENTIALITY AS IN ANY OTHER BUREAU SECURITY MATTER.

(10) NO. NO. NO ATTEMPTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO INTERVIEW ME BY ANY FORMER BUREAU EMPLOYEE.

(11) I WAS NOT INVOLVED IN ANY TESUR ACTIVITY.

(12) NONE.

SA HARRY D. JONES

(1) SRA LEO T. CLARK.

(2) TO STAND SECURITY WATCH AT THE ATLANTIC CITY RA AND RELATED SPACES FROM 11 P.M. UNTIL ABOUT 10 A.M. THE NEXT DAY AND TO BURN THE TRASH.

(3) TO STAND SECURITY WATCH FROM 11 P.M. TO ABOUT 10 A.M. THE NEXT DAY AND TO ANSWER THE TELEPHONE.

(4) THE CHAIN OF COMMAND WAS ASSISTANT DIRECTOR DE LOACH AND SRA LEO T. CLARK. I REPORTED DIRECTLY TO MR. DE LOACH.

(5) MY RESULTS WERE FURNISHED ORALLY EXCEPT ON ONE OCCASION

WHEN I WAS UNABLE TO CONTACT SECRET SERVICE AT CONVENTION HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, REGARDING A SECURITY MATTER. I WAS ADVISED TO SUBMIT A MEMORANDUM TO THE DIRECTOR, WHICH I DID. ON THIS OCCASION, THE SECRET SERVICE OFFICE AT CONVENTION HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, WAS CLOSED, AND I NOTIFIED THE NIGHT SUPERVISOR AT THE BUREAU, NAME NOT RECALLED, ON THE FACTS AND HE TOLD ME TO SUBMIT A MEMORANDUM. THAT WAS THE ONLY OCCASION IN WHICH I SUBMITTED A WRITTEN MEMORANDUM.

(6) IN FULFILLING THIS ASSIGNMENT, MY ONLY INSTRUCTION WAS TO MAINTAIN SECURITY AT THE ATLANTIC CITY RA SPACES AND THE SPECIAL OFFICE SET UP ON THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING, PACIFIC AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUES, ATLANTIC CITY, AND TO HANDLE ALL INQUIRIES. IT IS NOTED THAT MR. DE LOACH GENERALLY LEFT THE OFFICE ABOUT ONE A.M. AND AFTER THAT TIME THERE WERE PRACTICALLY NO INCOMING TELEPHONE CALLS.

(7) NO INFORMATION WAS RECEIVED BY ME THAT THE BUREAU'S SERVICES WERE BEING UTILIZED FOR POLITICAL REASON.

(8) I HAD NOT RECEIVED ANY SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS ABOUT THIS OPERATION BUT IT WAS MY UNDERSTANDING THAT THE BUREAU'S

INTEREST IN THIS MATTER WAS INTERNAL SECURITY OF THE UNITED STATES REGARDING POSSIBLE RACIAL MATTERS THAT WOULD LEAD TO RACIAL UNREST OR CIVIL STRIFE. ALSO TO OBTAIN INFORMATION OF ANY RACIAL UNREST THAT COULD BE DISSEMINATED TO APPROPRIATE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES.

(9) NO SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS WERE ISSUED. I ASSUMED THAT THIS ASSIGNMENT, AS WELL AS OTHER BUREAU ASSIGNMENTS OF THIS NATURE, WAS TO BE REGARDED AS CONFIDENTIAL.

(10) I NEVER DISCUSSED THIS ASSIGNMENT WITH ANY PERSON OUTSIDE THE BUREAU.

(11) I HAD NO PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF ANY TESURS. I FEEL THAT OUR INVOLVEMENT WAS OF AN INTELLIGENCE GATHERING NATURE CONCERNING CORE, SNCC, AND OTHER GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS WHO CAME TO ATLANTIC CITY TO POSSIBLY INVOLVE THEMSELVES IN RACIAL AND CIVIL UNREST.

(12) THE FOREGOING ELEVEN QUESTIONS, I BELIEVE, CONCERNING THE INQUIRY OF MY ACTIVITIES DURING THE 1964 DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION COMPLETELY COVERS MY ACTIVITIES. I AM UNABLE TO RECOMMEND FURTHER QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS MATTER.

JOHN J. CONNOLLY, JR.

(1) SAC RALPH W. BACHMAN INSTRUCTED FORMER SA JOHN P. DEVLIN AND MYSELF TO PREPARE NECESSARY SOUND EQUIPMENT FOR POSSIBLE COVERAGE AT THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION IN ATLANTIC CITY. HE STATED THAT FULL DETAILS WOULD BE FORTHCOMING FROM ASSISTANT DIRECTOR CARTHA D. DE LOACH WHO WOULD MEET US AT ATLANTIC CITY. SA B.D. WILLIAMS JOINED US LATER IN THE DAY.

(2) MR. DE LOACH INSTRUCTED US TO INSTITUTE TELEPHONE AND, IF POSSIBLE, MICROPHONE COVERAGE OF THE SUITE (TWO ROOMS) OCCUPIED BY MARTIN LUTHER KING AND HIS PARTY, AND POSSIBLE ADDITIONAL COVERAGE AT A FUTURE TIME. MR. DE LOACH TOLD US THAT PRESIDENT JOHNSON INSTRUCTED HIM TO INITIATE WHATEVER COVERAGE NECESSARY TO GET ANY INFORMATION WHICH MIGHT CAUSE EMBARRASSMENT TO THE PRESIDENT.

(3) TO INSTITUTE TELEPHONE, AND IF POSSIBLE, MICROPHONE COVERAGE ON THE HOTEL ROOMS OCCUPIED BY MARTIN LUTHER KING AND HIS PARTY. WE WERE INSTRUCTED BY MR. DE LOACH THAT OTHER COVERAGE MIGHT ALSO BE NECESSARY AS THE CONVENTION CONTINUED. HE LATER

REQUESTED MICROPHONE COVERAGE ON THE HEADQUARTERS OF SNCC AND CORE, WHICH OCCUPIED A STORE IN ATLANTIC CITY. THIS WAS DONE. WE WERE LATER INFORMED THAT NO ADDITIONAL TECHNICAL COVERAGE WOULD BE NECESSARY. DEVLIN AND I MONITORED THE TELEPHONE COVERAGE ON KING. IT WAS NOT PRACTICAL TO INSTITUTE MICROPHONE COVERAGE ON HIS SUITE.

(4) WE REPORTED DIRECTLY TO MR. DE LOACH OR HIS ASSISTANT, WHOSE NAME I CAN NOT RECALL.

(5) RESULTS WERE GIVEN TO THE PERSONS MENTIONED IN ITEM 4 ORALLY. WE MAINTAINED NOTES. THESE WERE LATER INITIALED AND FILED IN NEWARK OFFICE.

(6) SEE ITEM 2.

(7-8) MR. DE LOACH INSTRUCTED THAT THE PRESIDENT DESIRED INFORMATION COVERING REVOLUTIONARY OR TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS AND THEIR ATTEMPTS TO GAIN RECOGNITION EVEN AT THE EXPENSE OF CAUSING EMBARRASSMENT TO THE PRESIDENT. MR. DE LOACH STATED HE WANTED INFORMATION OF ANY KIND WHICH MIGHT RELATE TO THE CONVENTION.

(9) NO.

NK

PAGE EIGHT

(10) NO.

(11) MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., AND THE HEADQUARTERS OF SNCC AND CORE.

(12) MR. DE LOACH PLACED SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON THE FACT THAT THE PRESIDENT DID NOT WISH TO BE EMBARRASSED IN ANY WAY AND THAT WE MUST GATHER WHATEVER INFORMATION NECESSARY TO ASSURE THAT THERE WOULD BE NO EMBARRASSMENT.

DONALD E. ALMAN

(1) MY SUPERVISOR WAS NEWELL S. IRWIN.

(2) NO SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS. ADVISED TO BE AVAILABLE IN ATLANTIC CITY FOR ANY TASK WHICH NEEDED TO BE PERFORMED.

(3) VARIOUS ASSIGNMENTS; MANNED TELEPHONE IN RA; RELIEF ON PHONE TAP ONE DAY ON MARTIN LUTHER KING; ASSIGNED TO FLOOR OF CONVENTION HALL IN AREA OF MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM PARTY AS INDICATION WAS THEY INTENDED TO MAKE TROUBLE; ASSIGNED TO POSITION OPPOSITE BALCONY WHEN PRESIDENT APPEARED. THIS APPARENTLY TO BOLSTER SECRET SERVICE AGENTS MINGLING IN CROWD.

(4) CARTHA DE LOACH WAS IN COMMAND AND ISSUED ALL INSTRUCTIONS GENERALLY THROUGH SRA CLARK. INFORMATION WOULD

HAVE BEEN RETURNED THROUGH THE SAME CHANNELS.

(5) ONLY WRITTEN INFORMATION, IF ANY, WOULD HAVE BEEN LOG MAINTAINED DURING MY ONE-TIME RELIEF ON KING TAP.

(6) PRIMARY PURPOSE OF MY ASSIGNMENT TO ATLANTIC CITY, AS I SEE IT, WAS TO PERFORM ANY GENERAL ASSIGNMENT AS DIRECTED BY SRA LEO CLARK. AS I SAW MY ASSIGNMENT, IT WAS FOR PURPOSE OF OBSERVING DEMONSTRATORS AND IDENTIFYING INDIVIDUALS WHO MIGHT DISRUPT OR BE PRONE TO VIOLENCE.

(7) NO.

(8) TO THE BEST OF MY RECOLLECTION, ALL INSTRUCTIONS I MAY HAVE RECEIVED INDICATED TO ME THAT I WAS IN ATLANTIC CITY WITH OTHER AGENTS TO PROTECT THE BUREAU'S INTEREST IN MATTERS FALLING WITHIN ITS INVESTIGATIVE JURISDICTION.

(9) I DO NOT RECALL ANY SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS IN THIS REGARD; HOWEVER, I AFFORDED IT THE SAME CONFIDENTIALITY I WOULD AFFORD ANY OTHER BUREAU ASSIGNMENT.

(10) NO.

(11) MARTIN LUTHER KING, MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM PARTY, DICK GREGORY.

(12) NONE.

GUS M. MOORE

I WAS ASSIGNED BY SUPERVISOR CHARLES J. SHELDON TO WORK GENERAL CRIMINAL MATTERS IN THE ATLANTIC CITY RA TERRITORY DURING THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION. I HAD ASSIGNMENTS ON TWO NIGHTS IN RELATION TO THE CONVENTION.

(1) SRA LEO CLARK.

(2) NO SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS.

(3) ONE NIGHT WAS TO OBSERVE THE AREA NEAR THE CONVENTION HALL FOR POSSIBLE VIOLENCE AMONG VARIOUS GROUPS MILLING AROUND OUTSIDE HALL. ON ANOTHER NIGHT, I WAS INSTRUCTED TO GO TO THE FLOOR OF THE CONVENTION AND REMAIN IN THE AREA OF THE MISSISSIPPI DELEGATION, SINCE TROUBLE MAY BE EXPECTED IN THAT AREA BETWEEN REGULAR DELEGATES AND THE MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATS.

(4) INFORMATION WOULD HAVE BEEN FURNISHED TO SRA LEO CLARK.

(5) NO INFORMATION TO REPORT WAS RECEIVED. NO ROUGH DRAFT NOTES MAINTAINED. NO COMMUNICATION PREPARED.

(6) THE PURPOSE WAS NOT EXPLAINED TO ME OTHER THAN WHAT IS SET OUT IN NUMBER 3.

(7) NO.

(8) MY ASSIGNMENT WAS TO OBSERVE DEMONSTRATORS OUTSIDE THE CONVENTION HALL WHO MAY BE PRONE TO VIOLENCE AND TO IDENTIFY THE GROUP. THE NIGHT ON THE CONVENTION FLOOR WAS TO POSSIBLY PROTECT THE PRESIDENT SHOULD AFY DISTURBANCE OCCUR.

(9) NO.

(10) NO.

(11) UNKNOWN. I HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY COVERAGE.

(12) MY KNOWLEDGE LIMITED TO ANSWERS IN ITEMS 1 THROUGH 11.

SENIOR RMT WILLIAM L. DWYER

(1) SAC RALPH W. BACHMAN.

(2) NONE, OTHER THAN TO STAND BY AT ATLANTIC CITY RA TO PROVIDE RADIO COMMUNICATIONS.

(3) MAINTAIN RADIO COVERAGE BOTH PORTABLE AND BASE STATION AT THE RA, CONVENTION HALL, AND TO AGENTS ASSIGNED TO BOARDWALK IN MOBILE UNITS AND WITH PORTABLE EQUIPMENT.

(4) ASSISTANT DIRECTOR DE LOACH AND SRA LEO T. CLARK.

(5) NOT APPLICABLE. (ORALLY, WHETHER RADIO COVERAGE WAS SATISFACTORY OR NOT.)

(6) TOLD NOTHING OTHER THAN TO PROVIDE SATISFACTORY RADIO COMMUNICATIONS.

(7) NO.

(8) MY INSTRUCTIONS WERE TO REPORT TO ATLANTIC CITY RA FOR RADIO PURPOSES AND IT WAS CLEAR IT WAS A MATTER FALLING WITHIN THE BUREAU'S JURISDICTION.

(9) I CANNOT RECALL DIRECTLY. BUT I TREAT ALL BUREAU WORK I PERFORM AS CONFIDENTIAL.

(10) NO.

(11) TESURS IS A TERM I AM UNFAMILIAR WITH.

(12) NONE.

DALE R. SUTTON

(1) MY SUPERVISOR WAS CONRAD W. THOMPSON.

(2) I WAS DETAILED TO GO TO ATLANTIC CITY AND AWAIT INSTRUCTIONS THROUGH THE SRA, LEO T. CLARK.

(3) MY INSTRUCTIONS WERE TO ASSIST WHEREVER NEEDED AND PARTICULARLY TO PROTECT THE BUREAU'S INTERESTS AND ASSIST THE SECRET SERVICE DETAIL AT THE CONVENTION. I WORKED THROUGH THE ATLANTIC CITY SRA. SPECIFICALLY, I WORKED ON THE CONVENTION

FLOOR AT VARIOUS TIMES AND PARTICULARLY WHEN PRESIDENT LYNDON JOHNSON ARRIVED AT THE CONVENTION. THE SECRET SERVICE DETAIL WAS CONCERNED WITH DEMONSTRATIONS ON THE CONVENTION FLOOR AND THE USE OF CREDENTIALS PASSED OUT OF DOORS AND WINDOWS TO VARIOUS INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS TO ENABLE THEM TO ENTER CONVENTION HALL AND CONDUCT DEMONSTRATIONS AND USE DISRUPTIVE TACTICS.

(4) OVERALL SUPERVISION AT ATLANTIC CITY WAS BY MR. CARTHA DE LOACH; HOWEVER, MY ASSIGNMENTS ALL CAME THROUGH SRA CLARK WHO WORKED CLOSELY WITH STATE POLICE AND SECRET SERVICE.

(5) ALL INFORMATION OBTAINED WAS FURNISHED ORALLY TO SRA CLARK.

(6) NOTIFICATION OF THIS ASSIGNMENT WAS BY SUPERVISOR CONRAD W. THOMPSON. I WAS ADVISED THAT MY PRESENCE AND THAT OF OTHER AGENTS WAS MAINLY TO ASSIST SECRET SERVICE MEN IN THEIR SECURITY RESPONSIBILITIES AND TO BE AN OBSERVER AT ANY DEMONSTRATIONS WHICH MIGHT OCCUR ON THE FLOOR OF THE CONVENTION.

(7) NO.

(8) MY UNDERSTANDING WAS THAT AGENTS WERE THERE AS

OBSERVERS AND TO ASSIST SECRET SERVICE AND CARRY OUT THE OVERALL RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE FBI.

(9) THE IDENTIFICATION ISSUED TO ME WAS THAT OF AN NBC NEWSMAN AND I WAS CAUTIONED TO KEEP MY IDENTITY CONCEALED, PARTICULARLY ON THE FLOOR OF THE CONVENTION.

(10) NO.

(11) I HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY TESUR COVERAGE.

(12) NONE.

LLOYD A. NELSON

(1) EITHER SAC RALPH W. BACHMAN OR ASSISTANT DIRECTOR CARTHA DE LOACH INSTRUCTED US TO PARTICIPATE IN THE ASSIGNMENT.

(2) THE ONLY INSTRUCTIONS I HAD WERE TO PHOTOGRAPH THE GROUPS WHICH HAD THE POTENTIAL FOR VIOLENCE, SUCH AS SNCC AND CORE. NO SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS WERE GIVEN.

(3) MY ASSIGNMENT WAS STRICTLY PHOTOGRAPHY.

(4) AS I RECALL, MR. DE LOACH HAD TWO OR THREE MEN WITH HIM FROM THE BUREAU; HOWEVER, I DO NOT RECALL THEIR NAMES. WE MAY HAVE REPORTED TO THEM OR TO MR. DE LOACH. ACTUALLY, THERE WAS NO DAY-TO-DAY REPORTING OF WHAT I HAD DONE AND WHEN

THE CONVENTION WAS OVER, ALL THE EXPOSED FILM WAS TURNED OVER TO MR. DE LOACH AND HIS ASSISTANTS TO BE TAKEN TO THE BUREAU.

(5) THE ONLY INFORMATION I EVER GAVE WOULD HAVE BEEN ORALLY AND I NEVER WROTE ANY MEMORANDA OF ANY TYPE.

(6) AS I RECALL, MY ASSIGNMENT WAS TO PHOTOGRAPH ACTIVITIES MAINLY IN THE AREA OF CONVENTION HALL AND THE BOARDWALK. IT WAS MY IMPRESSION THAT IN THE EVENT ANY OF THESE GROUPS, SUCH AS SNCC OR CORE, HAD ANY DEMONSTRATIONS OR IF ANY VIOLENCE OCCURRED THAT PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE SITUATION WOULD BE OBTAINED AND COULD BE USED LATER TO IDENTIFY THE PEOPLE INVOLVED.

(7) I HAVE NO PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE FINAL DESTINATION OF ANY OF THE INFORMATION RECEIVED BUT I RECALL THAT ONE OF THE PRESIDENT'S AIDES, WHOSE NAME I BELIEVE WAS WALTER JENKINS, WAS EITHER AT CONVENTION HALL OR AT SOME OTHER OFFICE IN THE CITY. I BELIEVE THAT MR. DE LOACH CONTACTED JENKINS WITH INFORMATION HE MIGHT HAVE RECEIVED.

(8) IT IS MY OPINION THAT OUR PURPOSE WAS TO OBTAIN INFORMATION REGARDING THE POSSIBLE ACTIONS OF THE SNCC OR CORE GROUPS SO THAT APPROPRIATE PEOPLE COULD BE FOREWARNED OF ANY

POSSIBLE DEMONSTRATIONS OR VIOLENCE. ALL OF THIS WOULD BE WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU.

(9) I RECALL NO SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE ASSIGNMENT; HOWEVER, IT WAS TREATED IN THE NORMAL CONFIDENTIAL MANNER AS ALL BUREAU WORK.

(10) I NEVER DISCUSSED THIS ASSIGNMENT WITH ANYONE OUTSIDE THE BUREAU.

(11) I KNOW OF NO INDIVIDUALS OR ORGANIZATIONS THAT WERE COVERED BY TESURS.

(12) AN ARTICLE IN THE NEWSPAPER INDICATED THAT DE LOACH HAD A DIRECT LINE TO THE WHITE HOUSE. I AM AWARE OF THE FACT THAT THEY DID HAVE A DIRECT LINE TO THE BUREAU; HOWEVER, I KNOW OF NO DIRECT LINE TO THE WHITE HOUSE AND NEVER HEARD THIS DISCUSSED.

THIS CONCLUDES RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS OF PERTINENT NEWARK PERSONNEL REQUESTED IN REBUTEL.

END

TJT FB I WASH DC CLR

Item #9 This Item requests a memorandum contained in Newark files dated 8/22/64, concerning technical surveillance at the Democratic National Convention (DNC). The following memorandum dated 8/21/64, concerns technical surveillance at the DNC and is believed to be responsive to this request.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : FILE

DATE: 8/21/64

FROM : AC R. W. BACHMAN

SUBJECT: ARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SM-C

At 5:30 p.m., 8/20/64, Assistant Director William Sullivan telephoned from the Bureau. He stated that according to Bureau information KING is to arrive at the Claridge Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., on Saturday, 8/22/64, or Sunday, 8/23/64; that we should arrange tesur and misur coverage but should not go beyond one man at the hotel in ascertaining the room assignments of KING. He authorized us to rent a room at the hotel for monitoring.

At 3:51 p.m., 8/21/64, I telephonically advised Mr. Sullivan that KING is on the V.I.P. list at the hotel, his reservations having been made by the Democratic National Committee; that he previously requested three single connecting rooms, starting Sunday, 8/23/64, that no word has been received from the hotel of a possible earlier arrival date; that the hotel tentatively plans to assign him Rooms 1901, 1902 and 1923, the latter connecting with 1901, but being around the corner from the other two; that the hotel at this time has a problem as Room 1923 is occupied and although the people previously checking in at the hotel were advised that the room should be vacated by 8/23/64 because of the convention, the hotel has had no word from the occupants of Room 1923 as to whether he plans to abide by these instructions; that we have obtained for our use Room 1821.

Mr. Sullivan stated that it would be permissible to go ahead and effect tesur and misur coverage in 1901 and 1902 and to handle 1923 when it is vacated.

Foregoing for record purposes.

8/23/64 Tesur installed in Rm 1902 & 1923 — ELECTRONIC SOURCE — ELECTRONIC SOURCE

RWB:ets
(1)

100-47520-[illegible]

SEARCHED ..... INDEXED .....
SERIALIZED ..... FILED .....
AUG 21 1964
FBI — NEWARK

NE

10

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, NEWARK

DATE: 8/29/64

FROM : SA BERNARD J. CONNELL

SUBJECT: DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION
ATLANTIC CITY
8/24 - 28/64

JUNE

At 5:35, SRA LEO CLARK advised SA RUSSELL H. HORNER, that Rev. MARTIN LUTHER KING had finished testifying at 4:25 PM and was still standing by in the Committee Room. SA TOM BUTTLE was in a position to observe when KING would leave the room.

With respect to other agents CLARK stated that the work on the two phones has been completed; however, they could not get in the mike, in view of the fact that they had to leave the room. (Supervisor BERT TURNER of Division 5 at the Bureau advised of this by SA B.J. CONNELL.)

CLARK also stated that on Bureau instructions a mike should be considered for temporary CORE Headquarters at 2414 Atlantic Avenue, Atlantic City, New Jersey.

CLARK advised he was notified by New Jersey State Police that in their monitoring of the Citizens Band Radio they have heard statements by CORE which they feel are inflammatory. CLARK stated that the Bureau instructions to him are that the Bureau also wants coverage of this Citizens Radio Band.

CLARK also advised of additional equipment that would be needed by SA JOHN DEVLIN at Atlantic City. SA HORNER contacted SA B.D. WILLIAMS who will secure the necessary equipment and with SA JOHN CREAMER will return to Atlantic City.

BJC:dm
(1)

100-47520 sub 2

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
FBI—NEWARK

7-2-68
SAC LETTER 68-38

(B) INVESTIGATIVE COVERS. -- At a recent antidraft demonstration, a Bureau Agent posing as a newsman was recognized by a representative of a newspaper that has been traditionally hostile to the FBI. The Special Agent involved was attempting to identify the demonstrators and those who were burning their draft cards, and to record statements of various individuals participating in the demonstration. A distorted news item regarding the Agent's activities appeared in a subsequent issue of that paper reflecting the Bureau in an unfavorable light.

Consequently, you should instruct your Agent personnel that, henceforth, no matter what the justification, they are not to pose as newsmen or representatives of any wire service for the purpose of establishing an investigative cover.

(Security Letter on attached pages)

6 ENCLOSURE

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JUL 2 1968
COMM-FBI

REC 46 -3592

25 JUL 3 1968

57 JUL 16 1968

This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized personnel without the express approval of the FBI .

12

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 6/25/68

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: INVESTIGATIVE COVERS USED BY SPECIAL AGENTS

As you are aware, a distorted news item appeared in the June 18th issue of "The Washington Post" in which it was alleged that a Special Agent had posed as a representative of the International News Service (INS) at the anti-draft demonstration in front of the U.S. Supreme Court on June 17, 1968.

As a matter of background, the Department had requested FBI coverage of this demonstration; consequently, a Special Agent of the Washington Field Office, carrying a tape recorder, mingled with newsmen at the demonstration in order to identify participants, those who burned their draft cards, and to record the comments of various spokesmen for the demonstrators. In response to inquiries from the demonstrators, the Special Agent indicated he was a free-lance reporter. At no time did he identify himself as a member of INS.

Unfortunately, the Special Agent was recognized by a Washington Post reporter who is obviously responsible for the news report which subsequently appeared in that paper. It is noted that the Special Agent and his supervisor have since been censured for failing to anticipate the possibility that the Special Agent might be recognized by members of the news media present at the demonstration.

Mr. DeLoach has received a letter from Julius Frandsen, Vice President and Washington Manager of United Press International (UPI), who is a good friend of the Bureau and is on the Special Correspondents List pointing out the undesirable features of having Agents represent themselves as newsmen. The Director has noted, "We must never use cover of a newspaper nor of a wire service. H."

Enclosure -

REC-42 66-16[illegible]-7-418

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Bishop - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Callahan - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Casper - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Gale - Enclosure

JUL 5 1968

JUL 9 1968

69

CONTINUED OVER

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: INVESTIGATIVE COVERS USED
BY SPECIAL AGENTS

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached SAC Letter, apprising the field of the Director's instructions, be approved and appropriately disseminated.

United Press International

GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING, 220 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

JULIUS FRANDSEN
VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON MANAGER
315 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

June 19, 1968

Mr. Cartha D. DeLoach
Assistant to the Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
The Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Deke:

I know that various subterfuges necessarily must be resorted to from time to time.

But I think there are excellent reasons why it is undesirable for agents to represent themselves as newspapermen and particularly as news agency men.

For one thing, of which you may not be aware, American correspondents in many parts of the world have run into problems because news sources harbor a suspicion they have undercover U.S. government connections. Our non-friends are likely to use references such as were in the paper Tuesday morning to keep such unfounded suspicions alive.

In any event, they shouldn't use the name of such a near-reality as "International News Service". UP and INS were merged barely ten years ago to form UPI, and I believe we still hold rights to the name of INS.

Sincerely,

Julius

Julius Frandsen

P. S. Or you could have them say they're from the Post

P.S. — OR you could have them say they're from the Post

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 _____, 1968

TO:

_____ Director
_____ Mr. DeLoach
_____ Mr. Mohr
_____ Mr. Bishop
_____ Mr. Gale
_____ Mr. Rosen
_____ Mr. Callahan
_____ Mr. Casper
_____ Mr. Conrad
_____ Mr. Felt
_____ Mr. Sullivan
_____ Mr. Tavel
_____ Mr. Trotter
_____ Mr. Beaver
_____ Miss Gandy
_____ Miss Holmes
_____ Personnel Files Section
_____ Records Branch
_____ Mrs. Skillman
_____ Mrs. Brown
_____ John Quander

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

See Me
Send File
Please Call Me

For appropriate action
Note and Return

[illegible]

Clyde Tolson

This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized personnel without the express approval of the FBI.

XEROX
JUL 9 1968

66-16329-417

United Press International
INCORPORATED IN NEW YORK
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004

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